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MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

1987

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This is the ninth Manuscript Division acquisitions report to be issued as a separate publication. The reports, written annually by the division staff, describe the major acquisitions of the previous year. Until 1980, they were published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.*

ISSN 0275-9616

Available from the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

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PREFACE

This year's acquisitions report reflects the Manuscript Division's continued success both in soliciting new collections and in strengthening existing holdings. In 1987 the Manuscript Division acquired eighteen new collections totaling nearly 125,000 items and added another 790,000 items to collections already in its custody. The new collections range in size from one letter to sixty thousand items and, like earlier receipts, relate to all aspects of American history and culture. Among the significant new acquisitions are the papers of Air Force officer Noel F. Parrish who commanded the World War II flight school for black pilots at Tuskegee Institute and assisted in the Pentagon's efforts to integrate the armed services. Also received this year are the papers of Clarence K. Streit, a foreign correspondent in the 1920s and 1930s who founded the Atlantic Union, an organization promoting the democratic federation of the seven original members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). A third new collection comprises the papers of engineer Edward L. Bowles, one of the leading scientists of the twentieth century, who was awarded a Presidential Medal of Merit for his pioneering research on microwave radar and his contributions to the Allied war effort. The Parrish, Streit, and Bowles acquisitions augment the Manuscript Division's burgeoning number of twentieth-century collections and enhance its unparalleled holdings in the areas of civil rights, international politics, and scientific discovery.

The diversity of the new acquisitions is also reflected in those collections for which major additions were received in 1987. The records of organizations—primarily those of the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Historical Association, the American Sociological Association, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the Library of Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League—saw the greatest increase. The prodigious growth of the division's archival holdings accounts for more than one-third of all receipts in 1987. More than 175,000 items were added to the Library of Congress Archives alone, and some of its more interesting acquisitions are described in one of the essays that follow.

Accompanying the increase in archival holdings were a number of significant additions to collections of personal papers, including those of Supreme Court justice William J. Brennan, U.S. circuit court judge J. Skelly Wright, lawyer and politician Elliot Lee Richardson, sociologist Amitai Etzioni, historian and former Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, actors Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy, editor Kenneth D. McCormick, writer Stuart Chase, and psychoanalyst Marie Bonaparte. In addition to these, scholars will discover other new acquisitions in the Manuscript Division and in the pages of this report. Diplomatic historians, maritime scholars, and others studying America's involvement in the Mediterranean during the first quarter of the nineteenth century will be interested in the summary essay on naval officer Thomas Macdonough's journal. The discussion of the papers of Washington attorney Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., will engage the attention of scholars probing the issues of civil rights, McCarthyism, Democratic party politics, and the labor movement. An examination of psychologist Kenneth B. Clark's correspondence and research files reveals that he also was concerned with some of these same questions, particularly the issues of civil rights and desegregation. The unusual circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the Raymond F. Loewy Papers are dis-

cussed in the essay describing this important cache of photographs, sketches, and correspondence of the father of industrial design.

Contributors to this report include John E. Haynes, John J. McDonough, Debra Newman, Oliver H. Orr, Janice E. Ruth, David Wigdor, and Ronald S. Wilkinson.

A complete listing of all collections acquired during 1987 appears in tabular form following the narrative reports. The table includes information about the provenance and size of each acquisition. At the very end of the report is a list of publications which provide additional information about the Manuscript Division's policies, services, and holdings.

David Wigdor
Assistant Chief
Manuscript Division

POLITICAL, MILITARY, AND LEGAL HISTORY

THOMAS MACDONOUGH JOURNAL

The Library added to its rich collection of maritime manuscripts through the purchase of a journal kept by Thomas Macdonough (1783–1825) while in command of the USF *Guerriere*, 1818–19. Macdonough was born at The Trap, St. Georges, New Castle County, Delaware, fourteen miles south of Wilmington. He became a midshipman in the United States Navy in 1800 and, except for a few voyages in merchantmen, made that service his career for life. As a young officer he served with distinction in the Tripolitan War (1801–05) aboard the USF *Constellation* and USF *Philadelphia*. His enduring fame, however, arose from his actions on Lake Champlain, the 107-mile body of water that stretches south from Quebec Province and forms the New York–Vermont state line for approximately one hundred miles.

During the War of 1812, the lake, and the valley in which it lies, was seen as the strategic link between the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers. The control of the Great Lakes was also considered to be in the balance. The United States, therefore, felt it was of paramount importance to establish and maintain naval superiority on Lake Champlain, and Macdonough was charged with accomplishing this. Painstakingly building up and equipping a fleet of thirteen vessels, he awaited an encounter with the British fleet under Commodore George Downie. On 11 September 1814 the two fleets met in Plattsburg Bay, and after a battle of two hours and twenty minutes, the British fleet was beaten and Downie was killed. Naval historian Alfred Thayer Mahan, in his *Seapower in its Relations to the War of 1812* (1903), asserted that "the battle of Lake Champlain, more nearly than any other incident of the War of 1812, merits the epithet 'decisive'."[1] Theodore Roosevelt's judgment in *The Naval War of 1812* (1882) was even more sweeping: "Down to the time of the Civil War he [Macdonough] is the greatest figure in our naval history."[2]

Any surviving manuscript or archival material bearing on such a leading figure of the American past assumes added meaning, especially when the documentation is so sparse, as in Macdonough's case. In a biography of his grandfather published in 1909, Rodney Macdonough regretted that few of the commodore's personal letters had been preserved. An interesting but abbreviated autobiographical statement was in the grandson's hands at the time of writing and was incorporated into the biography; also available were several hundred letters, principally of an official character, and the journal of the *Guerriere*. With the exception of the *Guerriere* journal, the present whereabouts of the manuscripts consulted by Rodney Macdonough are not known, and there are few reports of other documents, either in repositories or held privately.

The journal kept aboard the *Guerriere* is a folio, leather-bound volume of seventy-nine pages, of which approximately twenty-nine are in Macdonough's hand. In addition there are eight watercolor topographical profiles of Mediterranean landfalls, a crew list, and a page of accounts. The journal begins on 25 April 1818 with Macdonough noting that he had received orders to proceed to Boston and take command of the *Guerriere*, his mission being to carry George Washington

1. Alfred Thayer Mahan, *Seapower in its Relations to the War of 1812* (1905; reprint, New York: Greenwood Press, 1968), 2:381.
2. Theodore Roosevelt, *The Naval War of 1812* (1882; reprint, New York: Haskell House Publishers, 1968), 399.

Gilbert Stuart's portrait (ca. 1818) of Commodore Thomas Macdonough (1783–1825). National Gallery of Art, Washington; Andrew W. Mellon Collection

Campbell, the recently appointed American minister to Russia, to his post in St. Petersburg before joining the Mediterranean Squadron. After welcoming Campbell and his family aboard with twenty guns, the *Guerriere* sailed on 24 July. Macdonough found his new command to be "crank," or easily tipped by the wind, but proceeded uneventfully to Cowes on the English Channel where the Campbells went ashore for a few days "to recruit" after their month-long crossing. Because of the hazards of navigation in the North and Baltic seas, a pilot was taken on board, but Macdonough closely followed every movement of his ship and comments at some length on the intricacies of sailing in those waters. On 11 September 1818, while in the Baltic, Macdonough observed the anniversary of the battle of Lake Champlain by inviting the officers of the ward room and then of the steerage (i.e., midshipmen and other junior officers) to take a commemorative glass of rum with him.

Cronstadt (Kronstadt), the Russian naval fortress fourteen miles west of St. Petersburg, was reached on 16 September, and Campbell and his entourage departed the next day. Macdonough visited ashore at Cronstadt and was impressed by its facilities and armaments. He also made a quick trip into St. Petersburg, but tells nothing of his impressions. On 26 September the *Guerriere* was visited by Prince Labanoff (Lobanov-Rostovskii, 1788–1866), an aide to the Emperor Alexander. Labanoff cheered the *Guerriere* when he left, and Macdonough pronounced him "a fine looking man and a great friend of the Americans."

As the season advanced there was increasing concern over being caught in the Gulf of Finland, so much so that a midshipman and surgeon's mate were left behind when the *Guerriere* sailed on 2 October. Macdonough remarked that the two had been given enough time to get back to the ship and that it was "of great moment to get out of the Gulf of Finland." By 18 October the *Guerriere* was free of the Baltic and sailing for the Mediterranean via the "Northabout passage" around the Shetland Islands. While on this stormy leg of the journey Macdonough ceased writing in his journal, although it was continued in another hand for fifty more pages, largely devoted to brief and routine remarks on the *Guerriere's* activities as part of the Mediterranean Squadron.

Macdonough resumed the narrative on 5 July but made only a few entries. On 8 July he revealed that he was suspended from his command, and several fellow officers from their duties, by Commodore Charles Stewart (1778–1869) because of "alleged improper conduct observed towards the commander in chief as members of a Court Martial." After returning to the United States in the *Erie* in January 1820, the matter was quickly resolved as a misunderstanding of precedence and procedure, and Macdonough was ordered back to the *Guerriere*. He chose, however, to take command of the newly launched Ship-of-the-Line *Ohio*, which was to remain in ordinary at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

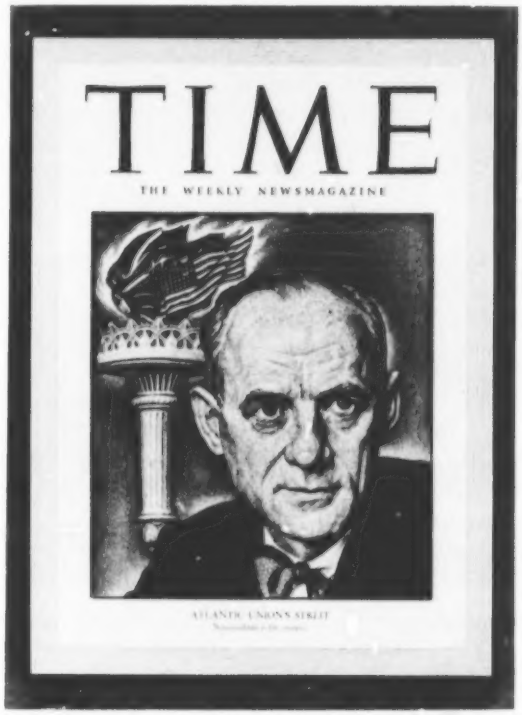
Macdonough's last command came in 1824, when he returned to the Mediterranean Squadron in the USF *Constitution*. Already suffering from pulmonary consumption, his health now rapidly gave way, and he started for New York on 24 October 1825 as a passenger aboard the *Edwin*, a merchant vessel. Blown far off course by storms, the *Edwin* steered for Delaware Bay, but before Macdonough could reach the shores from whence he came, he died at sea, about six hundred miles off the capes of Delaware Bay.

Macdonough's journal aboard the *Guerriere* will join a letter book in the Manuscript Division that he kept over the period 1815–25. Much of this letter book relates to his command of the *Guerriere*. George Washington Campbell also kept a journal while aboard the *Guerriere* (and later when in Russia), and this item is included in the Division's Campbell Papers.

CLARENCE K. STREIT PAPERS*

In 1988 the Manuscript Division received and began processing the extensive papers of Clarence Kirschman Streit. Streit belongs to that class of Americans who have leavened our culture by their lifelong devotion to an idea. In Streit's case the idea is the federal union of the democracies of North America and Western Europe. Streit's collection of his personal papers documents his lifelong pursuit of this goal of democratic federation.

Clarence Streit was born in 1896 and grew up in rural Missouri and Montana. After service with the American Expeditionary Force in World War I and completion of a Rhodes scholarship, he began a career in journalism. He worked first as a foreign correspondent for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* in the early 1920s and then for the *New York Times* from 1925 until 1938. Streit covered the Turko-Greek War, the start of fascism in Italy, the excavation of Carthage, and the Riff War in North Africa. In the late 1920s, the *Times* assigned Streit to cover the League of Nations. From his post in Geneva, Streit watched and reported the collapse of the Wilsonian dream of world peace through a league of sovereign nations. His detailed reports on the League's weakness emphasized the disunity and ineffectiveness of the democracies in dealing with the rise of aggressive totalitarian nations.


TIME

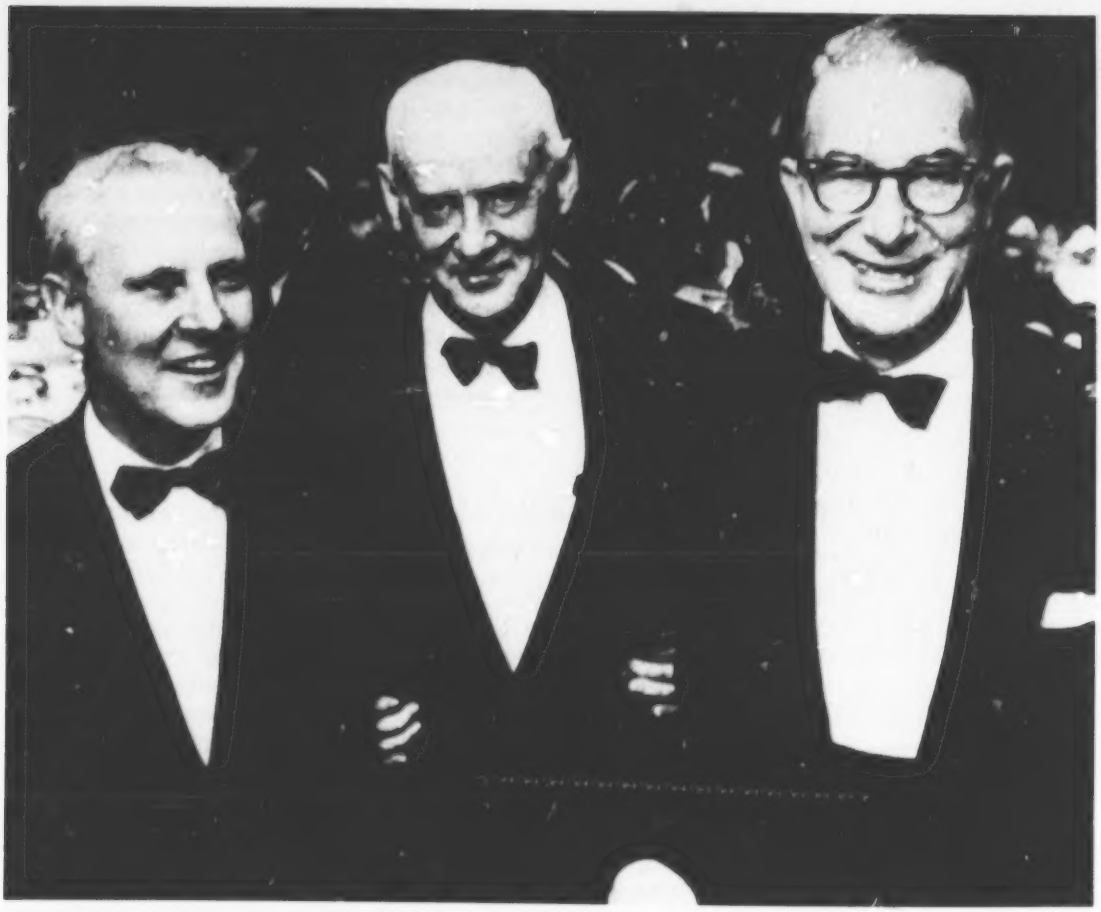
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

The 27 March 1950 issue of *Time* devoted its cover story to Clarence Streit and the Atlantic Union which he founded. © 1950 Time Inc. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission

In Streit's view, inherent weakness did not cause the democracies' futile reaction to aggression. In fact, the potential power of the united democracies in comparison with the more limited strength of their adversaries impressed Streit. As he analyzed the situation, the leading fifteen democracies controlled two-thirds of the world's trade and the bulk of its natural resources. The totalitarians were, Streit argued, economically dependent on the democracies. Streit reached one basic conclusion: excessive nationalism, pride, and jealousy among the democracies weakened and left them prey for aggressor nations. The answer for Streit was simple. The democracies should unite in a federal union whose size and power would overawe potential aggressors and prevent any major wars.

In 1938, as the rickety structure of the Versailles Treaty collapsed under Adolf Hitler's aggression, Streit published his analysis and solution in the book, *Union Now*. Although the book's reception and sales were modest, Streit felt sufficiently encouraged to pursue the goal of uniting the Western democracies. He left the *Times*, embarked on a lecture tour, and founded the organization Federal Union as the vehicle for his crusade. When France fell in 1940, Streit published *Union Now with Britain* which proposed the federation of the United States and the British Commonwealth as a means to stave off the Nazi threat.

*Collection restricted. Information concerning access may be sought from the chief of the Manuscript Division.



"Three Musketeers for Atlantic Union," was the caption Clarence Streit gave this 1963 photograph of himself flanked by Tennessee's two Democratic senators, Albert Gore, Sr., (left) and Estes Kefauver (right). From the Clarence Streit Papers

In 1946 Streit founded a journal, *Freedom & Union*, to promote his ideas in the postwar world. In facing the realities of postwar global politics, Streit revised his idea of a worldwide union of the democracies. Instead, he proposed an Atlantic Union or federation of the seven original members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Supporting his ideas were a network of Atlantic Union committees headed by Justice Owen J. Roberts. (Justice Roberts had resigned his position on the Supreme Court to devote much of his time to the organization's cause.) In 1958 Streit helped to organize the International Movement for Atlantic Union. This body affiliated various organizations in the NATO nations whose views emulated or paralleled those of Streit's Atlantic Union Committee. Streit's idea and the Atlantic Union cause received a respectful hearing in the United States, earning a cover story from *Time* magazine and endorsements from Estes Kefauver, Grenville Clark, Clare Boothe Luce, John Foster Dulles, Arthur Burns, and others.

Clarence Streit died in 1986 with his goal of a democratic union still only a dream. His aim, although never igniting a popular movement, inspired thousands of high-minded, devoted followers and shaped the attitudes of many opinion leaders in the United States and Europe. His ideas endure, and a younger generation working

through the Association to Unite the Democracies, which published the *The Federator*, carries on his work.

The Clarence K. Streit Papers, the gift of his wife, Jeanne Defrance Streit, consist of about sixty thousand items. The bulk of the papers deals with the cause of uniting the Western democracies and includes extensive subject files containing clippings, journal articles, extracts of statistical reports, government documents, speeches by political and government leaders, and academic studies. Also included are Streit's speech files and the financial, administrative and membership records of the organizations that promoted his ideas. Streit's extensive correspondence with academic figures, journalists, and government and political leaders in the United States and Europe also will be of interest to students of world affairs. His career as a foreign correspondent in the 1920s and 1930s is represented by clippings and drafts of dispatches, background material he collected on European conditions, and correspondence with *New York Times* editors and other *Times* European correspondents. The newly acquired Clarence E. Streit Papers complement the Library's collection of Atlantic Union Committee Records, constituting some thirty-six thousand items which Streit gave to the Library in 1964.

NOEL F. PARRISH PAPERS

In 1987 the Manuscript Division received the papers of Gen. Noel F. Parrish, who is best known as the World War II commander of the Tuskegee air base where black airmen were trained by the army air corps for the first time. Although Parrish spent over three decades in the military, the Library's collection consists almost exclusively of his personal papers, including correspondence, scrapbooks, and photographs as well as drafts of official and freelance essays and research papers. He retained only a small group of official letters received, occasional drafts of outgoing letters, and copies of his orders for reassignment.

Son of a Disciples of Christ clergyman, Parrish was born 11 November 1909 in Lexington, Kentucky. Moving several times during his youth because of his father's church assignments, Parrish learned first hand about race relations throughout the South. Young Parrish, dissatisfied with the church's lack of leadership in social issues, especially the problems of racial violence, segregation, and discrimination, had no idea that one day he would have the opportuntity to offer solutions to the complex racial issues of the day.

Parrish's intellectual abilities enabled him to become a freshman at Rice University in Houston, Texas, when he was only fourteen years old. He graduated in 1928 about six months before his nineteenth birthday but found himself without steady employment because of his age and the country's worsening economic conditions. Hoping for better employment opportunities, he moved from Texas to California but was disappointed at every turn by his limited job prospects.

Parrish found that the only employer interested in hiring young men was the army which offered steady meals, a bed, and a salary of twenty-one dollars a month—less than a dollar a day. His parents were unhappy with the idea of his enlistment, and the army doctors were skeptical too, because the young recruit weighed only 120 pounds. After several days of testing, however, the doctors allowed him to enlist. Parrish requested a branch of the army that would help him develop his body quickly, and the recruiter recommended the cavalry. It was also suggested that Parrish sign up for the army air corps since he had a college degree. After a year's service in the cavalry, where Parrish gained about forty pounds of muscle and learned a lot about what to do and not to do with horses, he returned to the recruiter for the air corps test. He passed the written examination, mastered the flight training, and then began his gradual rise through the air corps ranks. Parrish's papers include extensive family correspondence, yearbooks, and memorabilia documenting his early years, college life, and military service. His correspondence gives special attention to his parents' initial efforts to discourage him from entering the military and their changing views as he advanced through the ranks.

By the time the United States accelerated preparations for World War II, Parrish was stationed at Chicago's Glenview Air Force Base. Black American leaders, eager for blacks to participate in the war effort on an equal basis, demanded that black recruits receive flight training. Many whites contended that blacks had such inferior mental capacities that teaching them to fly would be impossible. Cognizant of political pressures, the secretary of war realized that something needed to be done to meet the demand for black airmen. Instead of enlisting blacks for official training, however, the army contracted with several black professional flyers to conduct a flight school in the Chicago suburbs. Parrish worked with the black directors of the civilian school and was favorably impressed with the students, who excelled despite the problems posed by outmoded equipment.

Black leaders, dissatisfied with civilian flight training for blacks, demanded that black airmen be recruited and integrated with white air corps units. After a lengthy battle on Capitol Hill, a compromise was reached. Black airmen would be recruited for flight training, primarily from colleges and universities where the student population was predominantly black, but they would be trained in segregated units. Because of his experience with the civilian flight school in Chicago, Parrish was recruited to work with the army training project and help find a suitable location for the establishment of a base for black airmen. After numerous surveys, Parrish and the other officers working with him narrowed their choice to either Joliet, Illinois, or Tuskegee, Alabama. Local officials in Joliet refused to consider the idea while Alabama officials welcomed it. Alabama's only condition was that black airmen and their support crew must agree to obey the state's segregation laws.

Parrish, in conjunction with his training of black pilots in Chicago, had consulted with social and behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago about theories of racism and the capacity of the black intellect. He also had inquired about the reflexes and manual dexterity of blacks relative to whites. The professors told him that years of testing revealed no differences in the intellectual ability or dexterity of blacks and whites. Parrish was thankful many times afterwards that he had consulted with these professors and read the articles they suggested. The knowledge he gained enabled him to answer

Gen. Noel F. Parrish (1900–1987), the World War II commander of the Tuskegee air base where black airmen were trained by the army air corps for the first time. From the Noel F. Parrish Papers

many of the criticisms lodged against Tuskegee airmen over the next few years. It also freed him from inordinate sympathy or guilt while directing the black airmen's flight training and discouraged him from making special allowances for their inabilities. Parrish realized that lack of precision in flying by any pilot—white or black—often spelled tragedy. Much of his later writing reflects the education that he received during this period of his life and the insights he gained from subsequent experiences with the segregated army.

Parrish was officially stationed at Tuskegee airfield in 1941 as flight trainer and became field commander in 1942. His own writings and contemporary news stories demonstrate the challenges he encountered in this work. During his own flight training many years before, Parrish had developed ideas about the type of qualifications that enabled a person to become a good pilot. He was able to put those ideas into practice at Tuskegee. During the war years, the length of time allotted for pilot training was shortened, and instructors were required to produce qualified

Gen. Parrish with singer Lena Horne and her accompanist Phil Moore, the composer of "Shoo Shoo Baby," at a Tuskegee Army Air Field entertainment program. Official photograph of the USAFF. From the Noel F. Parrish Papers

flyers in record time. Many of the black airmen "washed out," but those who qualified (and who saw combat) generally earned an excellent reputation for Tuskegee.

In addition to producing instant pilots, Parrish was in the difficult position of defending black flyers from members of both the public and military establishment who felt it was hazardous and useless to train blacks. Parrish also had to defend himself against attacks by blacks who felt that his severity as a trainer and the consequent high attrition rate of trainees were the results of his racism. There was also friction between black trainees and white mechanics on the base. Moreover, black soldiers from the North experienced a great deal of difficulty adjusting to segregation in the city of Tuskegee.

Black airmen had little redress against white officers, but they could report unjust or discriminatory activities to the black press and to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. When complaints arose, the press, which was closely observing the Tuskegee experiment, would lambaste the military establishment in general or officers and civilian officials in particular. Parrish was occasionally criticized by the black press but was usually defended by his students and graduates who considered him to be a reasonable and fair commander.

Parrish complained in later years that he experienced problems keeping local Alabama officials off the airbase and had difficulty explaining to his men why he could not declare martial law and take over the city of Tuskegee every time a racial incident occurred. Parrish once intercepted a group of armed airmen who were headed into the

city of Tuskegee to avenge a perceived wrong. Parrish's tact and skill in defending his men from detractors while preparing them to become first-rate fighter pilots enabled him to establish lifelong friendships with many of his students. He also gained the grudging admiration of the military establishment.

From 1942 until the end of the war, Tuskegee trained about 950 pilots and thousands of support workers. The pilots were activated in segregated units, the first of which was the Ninety-Ninth Pursuit Squadron. By the end of the war Tuskegee airmen had participated in fifteen thousand sorties and shot down more than 250 enemy aircraft.

Autobiographical writings and oral histories in the Parrish papers provide information about his reaction to his work at Glenview Air Force Base and Tuskegee. The oral histories were collected in 1972 by historians interested in documenting Parrish's experiences. These historians also encouraged him to write his autobiography, a project Parrish started in 1979 but never completed. Additionally, Parrish planned to publish a history of the Tuskegee airmen but was unable to finish it before his death. His Tuskegee files include a number of photographs, clippings, and camp newsletters. In addition, yearbooks, photographs, and a small amount of correspondence chronicle periodic postwar reunions of the airmen.

After the war blacks successfully lobbied for the integration of the military. In 1948 President Harry Truman issued an executive order directing the desegregation of all armed services. Because of his experiences at Tuskegee, Parrish had been assigned to the Pentagon two years earlier to assist in the integration and reorganization of the army air corps. He effectively documented the wastefulness and duplication of effort that had resulted from segregated units. In May 1947 Parrish had completed a thesis at the Command and Staff College, Maxwell Field, Alabama, entitled "The Segregation of Negroes in the Army Air Forces." In this seventy-seven-page study, a copy of which is included among his papers, Parrish discussed many of the problems caused by segregation and proposed recommendations to correct them.

After integrating the armed forces, Parrish worked in various capacities, including speechwriter for Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Sr., chief of staff of the United States Air Force. At the end of a long and illustrious military career spanning thirty-four years, Parrish returned to Rice University where he earned his doctorate degree in history. Afterwards, he taught military history at Trinity College in San Antonio, Texas, and at the Air War College located at Maxwell Air Force Base. Upon his retirement from teaching, he moved to Alexandria, Virginia, where he died 7 April 1987 at seventy-seven years of age. This latter period of Parrish's life is fully documented by his correspondence, research papers, and air force public relations articles.

The Noel F. Parrish Papers, consisting of approximately 10,000 items, include correspondence with friends and family, speeches, manuscripts, articles, essays, scrapbooks, photographs, financial papers, academic materials, and memorabilia. About ten percent of the collection relates to Tuskegee or to the subsequent careers of its graduates. The Tuskegee material includes speeches, photographs, clippings, correspondence, reunion yearbooks, copies of the camp newsletter *Hawk's Cry*, and miscellaneous printed matter, including a camp song book. Parrish was a prolific writer on a wide variety of topics (sometimes publishing under the pen name "Frank Lambert"), and copies of many of his articles are included in the collection. Processing of the Parrish papers is underway, and inquiries about their status may be addressed to the chief of the Manuscript Division.

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., PAPERS

Joseph L. Rauh's gift of his papers brings to the Library a collection of source material touching upon the most sensitive social and political issues troubling America in the decades following World War II. Researchers interested in civil rights, civil liberties, McCarthyism, national politics (particularly liberal and Democratic party politics), and the labor movement from the mid-

1940s to the 1980s will find the Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Papers a rewarding collection.

Joseph Rauh was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1911, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1935. Joining the ranks of other young New Deal lawyers, he worked for three years as a law clerk for Supreme Court justices Benjamin Cardozo and Felix Frankfurter and served another three years as an attorney with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Department of Labor, the Federal Communications Commission, the Lend-Lease Administration, and the Office of Emergency Management. In 1942 Rauh joined the army and served as a junior officer on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff in the Southwest Pacific. After the war, he served for a brief time as deputy to the head of the Veterans Emergency Housing program.

Rauh's papers contain only a few items dating from his law school days and his work as a Supreme Court law clerk and New Deal official. The collection does include, however, later correspondence with scholars inquiring about key Supreme Court decisions from the period of Rauh's clerkship. Rauh almost always tried to provide comprehensive answers, and drafts of his responses provide useful documentation of his early career. There are also some letters from the early 1980s outlining Rauh's memory of his role and that of Oscar Cohen, a key White House legal adviser, in the Roosevelt administration's 1942 decision to intern most Japanese-Americans. Rauh's war service and postwar government work are represented by a small amount of material on his leading role in establishing the American military government in the Philippines and by a somewhat larger group of papers concerning the Veterans Emergency Housing Program.

In 1947 Rauh left government service, set up a private law practice, and became actively involved in Democratic party politics. Although his law practice included routine divorce and probate cases, the bulk of his legal work consisted of labor law actions on behalf of unions and workers, civil rights litigation attacking racial segregation and discrimination, and defense of persons affected by the internal security measures of the 1940s and 1950s. Rauh's extensive legal files well document his involvement in these fields.

The largest part of Rauh's practice was labor law, and among his many clients were the United Auto Workers, the International Association of Machinists, the United Shoe Workers, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the American Federation of Government Employees, the United Farm Workers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks. Rauh was engaged by these unions to help in major labor litigation, particularly a series of key court contests about the use of union funds for political activity. Labor historians will find in Rauh's labor files rich sources of information on internal union affairs as well as on the substance of collective bargaining.

Rauh served as general counsel or Washington counsel for the United Auto Workers, and the nineteen boxes of files for his work with the UAW cover the entire gamut of labor law. Included is information about complex litigation with General Motors Corporation, a decade of UAW litigation against the Kohler Company, and relatively minor matters such as retiring union officials' pension claims. Students of the labor movement will find Rauh's UAW files invaluable for tracing the evolution of this key American union.

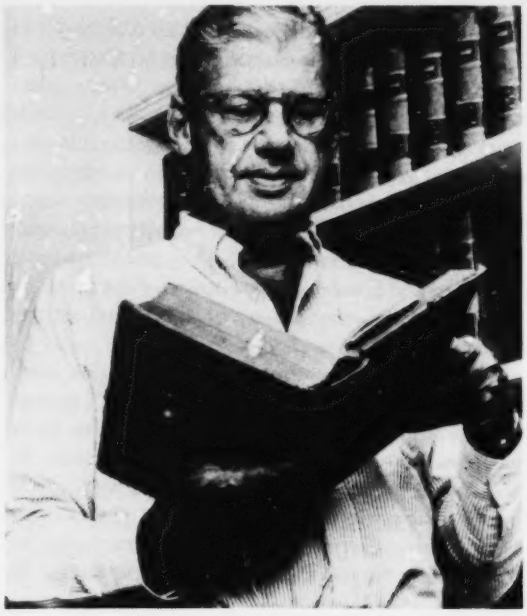
In addition to serving as counsel for several unions, Rauh also became involved in two of the most dramatic internal struggles in the labor movement during the 1970s. In 1972 an internal faction challenged the incumbent leadership of the United Steel Workers of America, a powerful union of the era. The insurgents united behind the candidacy of Edward Sadlowski for USWA president. Rauh disapproved of the USWA leadership's treatment of Sadlowski and his supporters and conducted a lengthy, complex, and highly contentious litigation on behalf of the Sadlowski forces. This litigation forced several changes in union procedures, but ultimately Sadlowski failed to win the union presidency, and the insurgency faded away. The involvement of Rauh and other liberals in the Sadlowski campaign strained liberal-labor movement relations, and Rauh's extensive legal files provide good source material on this and other aspects of the case.

Also during the 1970s, a challenge arose to the entrenched leadership of the United Mine Workers. One of the critics of the UMW's leadership, Jock Yablonsky, was murdered, and Tony Boyle, UMW president, was later convicted of ordering and paying for the killing. Yablonsky's supporters, calling themselves the Miners for Democracy, undertook a campaign that, after

several years, dislodged the Boyle forces and reorganized the UMW. Rauh headed the legal team that conducted the massive and highly successful litigation against the incumbent UMW leadership.

Rauh's legal files on civil rights document his many years as general counsel to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the chief coordinating body for organizations interested in civil rights legislation. He played a central role shaping and promoting major civil rights legislation in the 1950s and 1960s. Rauh's civil rights involvement went far beyond litigation and bill drafting, however. He was a key figure in moving this issue from the periphery of the liberal agenda in the New Deal period to its central place in the politics of the 1950s and 1960s. Rauh was also a prominent critic of the Democratic party's racially discriminatory practices, and he sought commitments from the national party on civil rights legislation and requirements that state organizations in the South encourage participation of black Democrats. His most dramatic moment came at the 1964 Democratic national convention when, as counsel to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, he participated in MFDP's effort to unseat the regular, all-white, Mississippi delegation. Students of the modern civil rights movement will find Rauh's extensive correspondence, memos, statements, and notes on every area of civil rights a highly important source of information.

After labor law and civil rights, the third major area of Rauh's legal practice concerned internal security and civil liberties. Rauh was a firm anticommunist liberal, and in 1947 he helped found Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), a body which soon became the leading liberal political advocacy group in the nation. He played a prominent role in ADA's defeat of liberals willing to cooperate politically with the Communist party in 1947-48. Rauh combined his anticommunist politics with a view that most of the internal security and loyalty programs of the late 1940s and 1950s were unnecessary, unconstitutional, or undemocratic. He accepted a number of loyalty or internal security cases, the most dramatic of which involved defending well-known writer Lillian Hellman. Rauh designed the strategy that allowed Hellman simultaneously to defy the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) by refusing to testify, avoid jail for contempt of Congress, and score a public relations triumph. Rauh's file on the Hellman case, only recently opened to scholars, has already produced evidence, lacking before, that Hellman had been a member of the Communist party in the late 1930s. Rauh also represented playwright Arthur Miller in his successful legal fight against a contempt citation that had been issued when Miller refused to answer certain questions before HUAC.



Attorney Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., in his library. From the Joseph L. Rauh, Jr. Papers

In addition to the Hellman and Miller cases, Rauh's legal files contain records of the lengthy, successful litigation to remove the Independent Socialist League from the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. This case file provides voluminous background material on Communist, Trotskyist, and Shachtmanite political activity in the 1940s and early 1950s. Rauh's files also contain material on his legal representation of William Remington, a government official involved in the Elizabeth Bentley espionage case. Another interesting internal security file deals with David Lasser, who enjoyed the unusual distinction of having Congress insert a provision in an appropriation bill forbidding, by name, the payment of funds for his salary.

Rauh's legal files contain material on hundreds of other cases touching upon his expertise in civil rights, civil liberties, and labor law. Other noteworthy legal files concern *Orlikow v. U.S.* (which related to CIA sponsorship of chemical brainwashing experiments in Canada); a complex environmental suit regarding government regulation of oil drilling on the outer continental shelf; the criminal prosecution of Congressman John Jenrette; and *Quaker Action Group v. Rogers Morton* (which defined the extent of the right of free speech on federal property).

Rauh's activities were not confined to his legal practice. He served as chairman of ADA's executive committee from 1947 to 1952 and later as its national vice-chairman and national chairman. He was intensely active in Democratic party politics, both at the national level and within the District of Columbia, and served in the 1960s as chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee in the District.

The political papers included in Rauh's files are extremely rich for research in liberal politics. His ADA files include a considerable amount of internal ADA material. Some of this material duplicates the main ADA collection at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, but Rauh's files also include a significant amount of incoming correspondence from prominent liberal figures that is unlikely to be found in the official ADA records. Among Rauh's political correspondents are Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., James Wechsler, Wilson Wyatt, Hubert Humphrey, James Loeb, and Victor and Walter Reuther. The papers document Rauh's and the ADA's position on matters such as civil rights, foreign and domestic policy, loyalty and security measures, civil liberties, and national political campaigns. Rauh's ADA files shed light on several obscure matters, including the disagreement among ADA leaders in 1951 over the Supreme Court's Smith Act decision, ADA's relationship with Truman, the objection of Rauh and others to ADA's enthusiasm for President Carter's 1980 campaign, and the estrangement between ADA and Hubert Humphrey over the Vietnam War in the late 1960s.

Rauh's papers document his role as an early and major critic of Senator Joseph McCarthy and "McCarthyism." He publicly attacked McCarthy from his post as an ADA official, gave many speeches on the subject, and participated in several debates, including a dramatic television confrontation with McCarthy aide Roy Cohn. Rauh and his law partners also aided several attempts to weaken McCarthy through court action. Rauh's papers provide extensive documentation of the anti-McCarthy activities which engaged Rauh and other liberals. The documentation lends no support to the revisionist argument that anti-communist liberals like Rauh stood aside and passively allowed McCarthy to abuse civil liberties in the name of anticommunism.

A second small but rich group of Rauh political papers deals with Hubert Humphrey. Rauh met Humphrey when ADA was founded, and the two men quickly became close friends. Rauh played a prominent role in Humphrey's campaigns for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1956 and 1960. His papers on the 1960 campaign are particularly detailed, documenting the disorganization of Humphrey's campaign and providing useful information about the factional rivalries between supporters of Kennedy, Humphrey, and Stevenson. In the late 1960s and 1970s, Rauh and Humphrey disagreed over Vietnam and other issues but were seldom estranged for long. Opposed to the Vietnam War, Rauh supported Eugene McCarthy for the Democratic nomination in 1968, and his papers include a significant amount of McCarthy campaign material. After the Democratic convention, however, Rauh strongly supported Humphrey and played a prominent role in Humphrey's fall campaign.

In addition to Humphrey and McCarthy, researchers will discover a fair amount of material dealing with Lyndon B. Johnson in Rauh's political files. Rauh was among the most persistent liberal critics of Johnson's conduct when the latter was Senate Democratic majority leader in the 1950s. He also opposed John F. Kennedy's selection of Johnson for vice-president in 1960. Other extensive political files deal with Rauh's activities in the 1952 and 1956 Adlai Stevenson presidential campaigns as well as W. Averell Harriman's 1952 presidential bid. Rauh's files also include a great deal of material on the successful campaigns against Senate confirmation of G. Harrold Carswell and Clement F. Haynsworth to the Supreme Court and the unsuccessful effort to block the confirmation of William Rehnquist as associate justice and later as chief justice. Interesting and detailed oral history interviews with Rauh included in the pa-

pers discuss the Johnson and Kennedy administrations, Eleanor Roosevelt and the founding of ADA, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party fight at the 1964 Democratic convention.

A register (finding aid) has been prepared, and the Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Papers are open for research. The only restriction on the papers is a requirement that, although legal case files are open for examination, researchers must seek client approval for use of attorney-client privileged communication found in these files. Joseph Rauh designed the latter requirement, a novel arrangement intended to balance attorney-client confidentiality and the claims of history.

The papers occupy slightly more than eighty-four feet of shelf space, are stored in 216 containers, and include about 85,800 items. They are divided into eight series: personal correspondence, general correspondence, Americans for Democratic Action files, Hubert H. Humphrey campaign files, subject files, legal files, appointment books, and miscellany. Scattered throughout the collection are a few papers of Rauh's law partners, John Silard and Elliott C. Lichtman.

KENNETH BANCROFT CLARK PAPERS

In 1950 Kenneth Bancroft Clark gained national attention as a psychologist when he submitted a paper about the detrimental effects of segregation on black children to President Harry Truman's Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth. One person who was extremely impressed with the implications of Clark's research was Robert L. Carter, a leading attorney with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Legal Defense Fund. Carter had attended a lecture by Clark on the topic and felt that Clark's findings were so convincing that the psychologist's testimony could be used effectively in court cases brought against segregated school systems. Clark agreed to be an expert witness for the Fund, and Carter persuaded his somewhat reluctant fellow attorneys that the use of psychological evidence could be helpful.

Beginning in 1951 with a case in Charleston, South Carolina, Clark worked with Carter, Thurgood Marshall, Jack Greenberg, and other attorneys to prepare cases that would eventually bring down the elaborate system of segregation in the South and other parts of the nation. In a series of trials, Clark became increasingly skilled in his presentations before critical prosecutors. He learned how to phrase his replies and present the type of evidence that provided the strongest support for the Fund's cases. He also regularly attempted to enlist other well-known psychologists to strengthen his presentations in the battle against segregation.

A few years after the South Carolina case the NAACP Legal Defense Fund brought before the United States Supreme Court a series of cases relating to segregated schools that became collectively known as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.* The Fund lawyers were not sure at first how they would use Clark's expertise but eventually decided to submit a written report which would explain the psychological tests Clark had conducted with white and black children in selected geographical areas in the North, South, and West. To accompany his report to the Court, Clark again collected letters corroborating his findings from leading psychologists throughout the country.

When the Fund lawyers presented their arguments in the *Brown* trial, they utilized cases relating to segregated schools in various parts of the United States so that the "separate but equal" doctrine could be challenged in a variety of settings throughout the nation. The Court heard the *Brown* case twice before it was decided in the spring of 1954. In a unanimous decision the Supreme Court ruled that separate schools were inherently unequal, paving the way for future decisions which would declare unconstitutional all racial segregation. Clark's report and its acceptance by other psychologists were factors specifically cited in the Court's decision. Although the

Clark papers presently at the Library include few materials relating specifically to the *Brown* case, there are a number of studies performed by Clark and his staff relating to desegregation and the effects of prejudice on children.

The success of the *Brown* case focused more attention on Clark personally and ensured a wide audience for his findings. He was interviewed often and invited to lecture. Interested in his background and training, newspaper reporters found that Clark was born in 1914 in the Panama Canal Zone. When he was five years old, his mother decided to move to the United States where Clark and his sister would have more opportunity for advancement. His father, who was employed by the United Fruit Company, did not want to leave his job, however, and refused to move. Clark's mother traveled to New York City anyway where she aggressively pursued a quality education for her children before sending Kenneth to Howard University in Washington, D.C.

While at Howard (A.B., 1935; M.S., 1936) Clark met and worked with black intellectuals such as Ralph Bunche, E. Franklin Fraizier and Alain Locke. Perhaps more propitiously, he fell in love with and married a young woman named Mamie Phipps who was studying psychology at Howard. She convinced Clark that he should become a psychology major also. Clark's collection includes a few of his university research papers and reflect his continuous relationship with Howard faculty and administrators. During the 1960s when Clark

Psychologist Kenneth Bancroft Clark talking with Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish economist, social reformer, and author of *An American Dilemma*, the influential 1944 study of racial inequality. Myrdal wrote the foreword for Clark's second book *Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power* (1965). The two men are shown here at a 1974 reception in Myrdal's honor. From the Kenneth B. Clark Papers

Clark signing an autograph at a July 1972 reception for his third book, *A Possible Reality*. From the Kenneth B. Clark Papers

served on the Howard University Board of Trustees, he often visited the school and gave lectures for the students.

Working together at Howard and later at Columbia University, where they both earned their doctorate degrees, the Clarks began to develop interesting research ideas. One experiment involved examining children's concepts of race and self-image by testing their reaction to dolls that were identical except one doll had blonde hair and white skin while the other had black hair and brown skin. They found that most black children considered the white doll to be the "best" one and attributed to it the most positive characteristics. They also found that many black children, given line drawings of children and crayons with instructions to color one child the same color as their own skin, gave the child in the picture white skin or cried in frustration over the test. From these studies the Clarks reached rather alarming conclusions about black children's self-concept and the deleterious effects of discrimination and segregation.

Shortly after completing his doctoral work in 1940, Clark and his wife founded the New York Northside Center for Child Development. In 1942 Clark began to teach at the City University of New York (CUNY) where he became the first black tenured professor in 1960. He occasionally accepted short-term appointments to local, state, and federal posts and commissions; lectured before academic and civic groups; and presented papers at meetings of professional organizations. It was during one of these lectures that Robert Carter first heard Clark speak. Clark's papers clearly document his varied activities and chart the stages of his career from the period beginning about 1960.

Clark's scholarship led to an impressive list of publications, including books and articles for schol-

arly and popular journals. *Prejudice and Your Child* (1955), *Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power* (1965), *A Possible Reality* (1972), and *Pathos of Power* (1974) are just a few of his works. Galleys, drafts, research notes, and correspondence with publishers are included among Clark's papers.

In addition to teaching and writing, Clark became actively involved in community affairs, particularly programs to remedy social ills that he disclosed through his research. He worked with various school systems to develop programs such as HARYOU (Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited) and assisted with War on Poverty community action programs. Clark was also involved in the leadership of a number of professional groups, including the Metropolitan Applied Research Center (MARC) and the American Psychological Association (president, 1970–71). In 1975 he retired from CUNY and is presently the head of his own consulting firm. Although some of the papers in the Library's collection relate to HARYOU, the Northside Center for Child Development, the American Psychological Association, community programs, and Clark's work at CUNY, the majority concern his work with MARC. The purpose of this organization was to utilize research findings about the detrimental effects of racism and to recommend policy changes for blacks adversely affected by federal, state, and local programs. The MARC staff studied education, labor, business, penal systems, and welfare programs to determine their impact on the black population and suggested ways to improve them. The MARC materials include a number of studies, research materials, and personnel records for staff members and student interns who worked for the organization.

The Manuscript Division received its first accession of the Clark papers about twenty years ago and its most recent in 1987. The collection presently includes approximately 221,200 items of manuscripts, publications, reprints, correspondence, speeches, bibliographies, photographs, tapes, transcripts, news releases, reports, and printed matter. Clark served on a number of committees and boards such as the commission inquiring into the police shooting of Black Panther leader Fred Hampton, the New York Urban Development Corporation, the New York State Board of Regents, and the National Council on the Humanities. His papers include voluminous collections of minutes and reports relating to these boards. Clark's papers also reflect his active participation in a number of professional and community organizations.

CULTURAL HISTORY

RAYMOND F. LOEWY PAPERS

Raymond Fernand Loewy (1893-1986) was the most influential industrial designer in America. He was not the lone pioneer of the profession—such names as Norman Bel Geddes, Harold Van Doren, Walter Dorwin Teague and Henry Dreyfuss also come to mind—but Loewy's distinctive, functional, streamlined styling and personal flair (it has been said that *he* was his most successful design) made him preeminent as the man who "put the swoosh in the century."

Born in France, Loewy emigrated to the United States in 1919. During the following decade he became a well-paid illustrator for magazines. In his semiautobiographical *Never Leave Well Enough Alone* (1951) Loewy recalled the uncomfortable feeling that caused him to undertake another career. Although impressed by the variety and quantity of consumer products available in America, he "was disappointed and amazed at their poor physical appearance, their clumsiness, and... their design vulgarity." He decided to become a designer, abandoned his career as an illustrator, and started "a one-man industrial crusade under the aegis of good taste... right here in America."[1]

His first opportunity came when Sigmund Gestetner, a manufacturer of duplicating machines, asked him to improve the appearance of the Gestetner mimeograph, an unsightly monstrosity with numerous protruding parts, which nevertheless worked very well. Loewy accepted the commission, and in three days, he redesigned the mimeograph machine and provided it with a removable, hinged shell. The attractive new design was enthusiastically received by Gestetner and remained nearly unchanged for many years. In addition to its aesthetic benefits, the revamped duplicator was less expensive to manufacture, because the many formerly visible parts no longer had to be carefully finished for the sake of appearance. Loewy's initial effort is a seminal case history in the development of modern industrial design.

Loewy soon had another client, the Hupp Motor Company, which retained him to give design advice about automotive development. His ideas bore fruit in the styling of the 1932 Hupmobile and culminated in the beautifully streamlined 1934 models which reflected the transition in the industry from rectangular to flowing lines. Loewy considered his work for Hupp, which brought him eighty thousand dollars a year, the beginning of industrial design as a legitimate profession.

In 1933 Loewy decided to open an office and hire other designers. He quickly attracted clients, including Sears, Roebuck and Company, for which he developed an enormously successful streamlined refrigerator, the 1935 Coldspot. Other firms were convinced by Sears's increased profits that Loewy could help their sales, and he soon had as many clients as he could accommodate. His firm continued to grow, and his designs became part of the collective American consciousness: the 1934 teardrop pencil sharpener and the 1937 Pennsylvania Railroad S-1 locomotive, two of the most frequently illustrated examples of 1930s streamlining; the 1940 Lucky Strike package and the 1946 Greyhound Scenicruiser bus; the post-World War II Studebakers (which way were they going?) and the Avanti, as well as a host of other familiar and once-familiar objects which were shaped by his inspiration well into the space age. As the world's largest and most successful industrial design team, Loewy and his associates changed the look of products as diverse

1. Raymond F. Loewy, *Never Leave Well Enough Alone* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1951), 74-75.

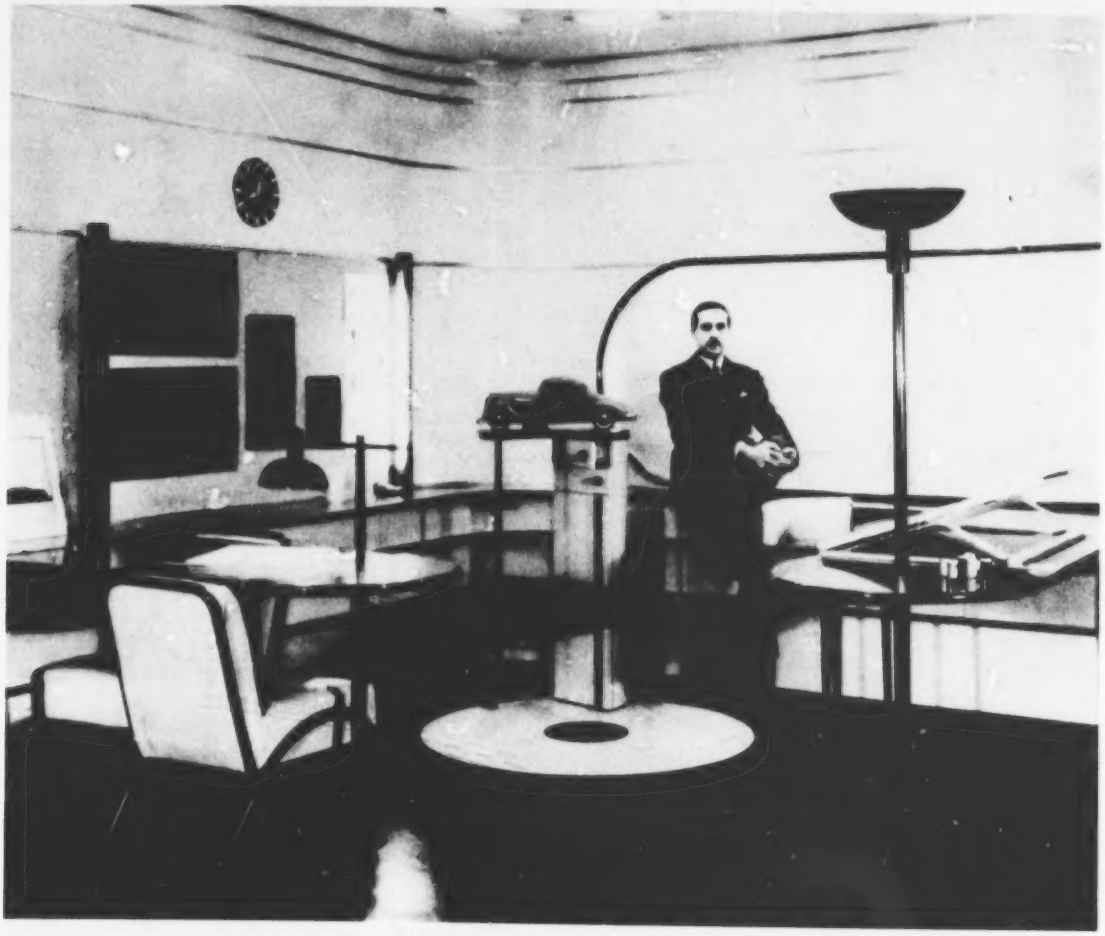
Raymond Loewy at the wheel of one of his early designs, 1905. From the Raymond Loewy Papers, Prints and Photographs Division

as tractors, electric toasters, and ships. They also developed logotypes for clients and entered the field of specialized architectural design, contributing to the modernization of department stores, automotive service stations, and supermarkets.

Raymond Loewy died in France in July 1986, and in late April 1987 the Library learned that his material would be auctioned at Rambouillet, near Paris, in June. While making inquiries about the auction, staff members also discovered that Randolph McAusland, at that time president of Design Publications and publisher of *ID* magazine, was concerned that the Loewy archive would be scattered by the auction and lost to scholarship. McAusland appealed to members of the industrial design community and sought donations to purchase as much of the Loewy material as possible for the Library of Congress.

James F. Fulton, chairman of Design Publications and principal of a New York design firm, who had managed the Loewy offices in New York and Paris, and Evert Endt, a French colleague who had also managed the Paris office, went to Rambouillet to select and bid on items thought to have the greatest research value. The auction was held on 20 and 21 June, and at its conclusion, the Loewy archive had been sold for the equivalent of about half a million dollars. Fulton obtained more than six hundred items. The oldest acquisition was an unexpected "find," first noticed when a file of photographs was examined after the materials had reached New York. It is a snapshot taken in 1905 of twelve-year-old Loewy sitting behind the wheel of a small "racing car" which he had evidently assembled from various materials. The earliest design sketch, executed when Loewy was seventeen, is a prescient watercolor of a locomotive, about which McAusland remarked: "It really shows the streamlined expression and illustrates [Loewy's] fascination with trains and speed.... You can see the ingredients there."[2]

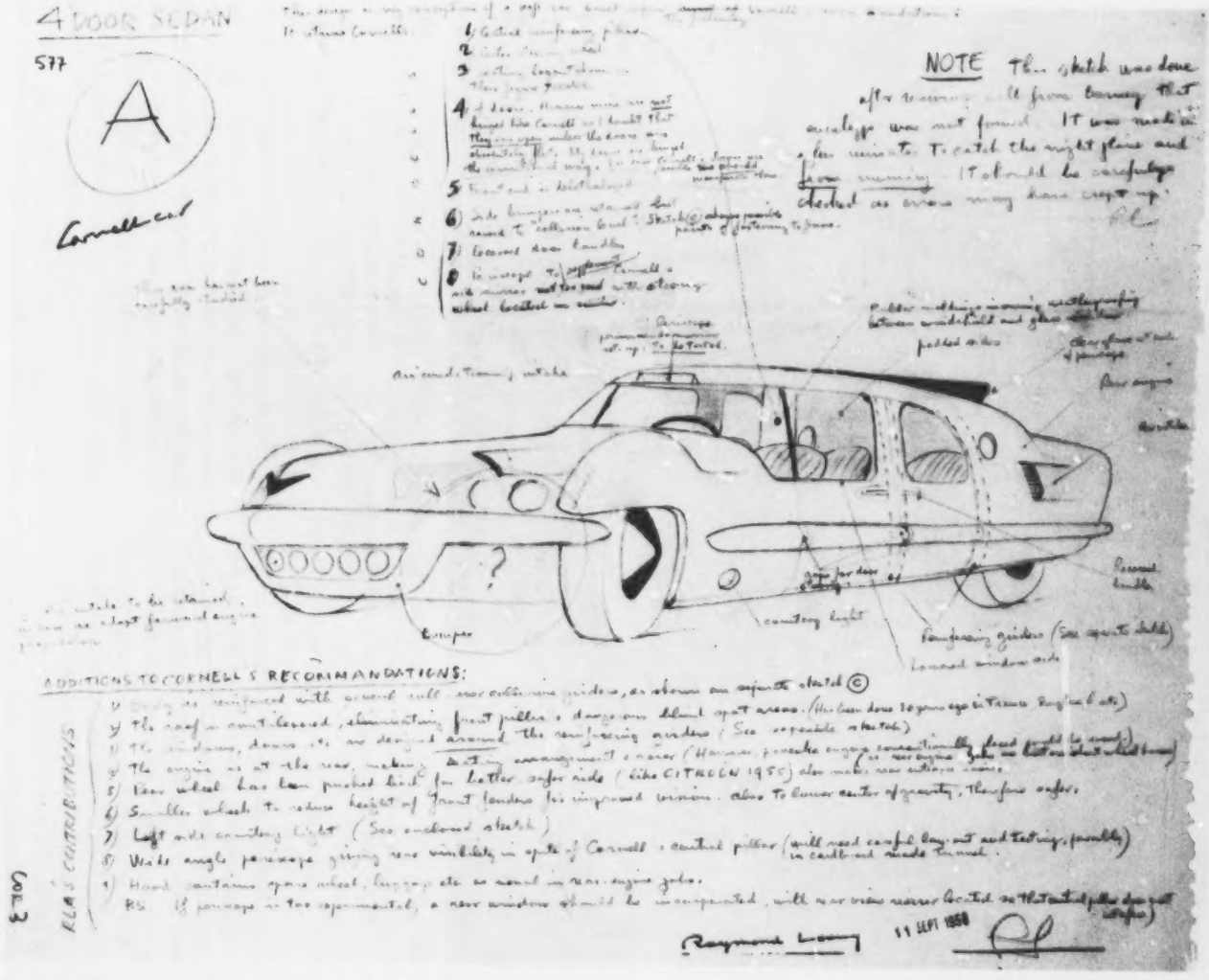
2. Patricia Leigh Brown, "Library of Congress Gets Loewy Papers," *New York Times*, 23 July 1987, C3.



In 1934 the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, featured an exhibition of modern interiors. Loewy contributed a designer's studio, crafted with the assistance of stage designer Lee Simonsin. On the pedestal is a model of Loewy's 1934 Hupmobile coupe. Reprinted with permission from Loewy's *Industrial Design* (New York, 1979).

There are photographs of examples of Loewy's magazine advertisements from the 1920s, for Renault and Saks Fifth Avenue, and similar materials for the Gestetner mimeograph, the teardrop pencil sharpener, the Coldspot, and the 1947 Coca-Cola dispenser. A dossier of photographs of Loewy's Hupmobile designs includes his explanations of the features of the 1934 model. Files documenting his work for the Pennsylvania and Missouri Pacific railroads contain data on the GG-1, K-4, S-1, and other locomotives and illustrations of interiors. Pencil sketches of the Avanti are accompanied by images of earlier work for Studebaker.

Various "autos of the future" designs are also in the collection. Perhaps the most interesting of the later automotive sketches are a 1956 series in graphite and colored pencil for the Cornell safety car and a 1974 set in ink and fluid marker for the Russian Moskvitch, all annotated in Loewy's hand. There are renderings in various media for A. Rosenthal china, and dossiers concerning Bonwit Teller, Lucky Strike, and Exxon. (On one sheet, Loewy drew many possible choices for the Exxon logotype and indicated his decision at the time; it was almost, but not quite, the design finally accepted.) There are materials for other logotypes, including those for Nabisco, British



One of Loewy's annotated designs for the Cornell safety car, 1956. From the Raymond Loewy Papers, Prints and Photographs Division

The presentation of the Raymond Loewy Papers to the Library of Congress, 29 July 1987. Left to right: Stephen E. Ostrow, Chief, Prints and Photographs Division; Randolph McAusland, now Director, Design Arts Program, National Endowment for the Arts; James F. Fulton, Chairman, Design Publications, Inc.; Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress Emeritus; James H. Hutson, Chief, Manuscript Division. Fulton points to the presidential seal said to have been affixed personally by John F. Kennedy to Loewy's watercolor collage for Air Force One. Photograph courtesy of the Library of Congress Information Office

Petroleum (BP), and Shell. The interesting file for Loewy's association with Shell includes sketches of service station features.

Because of acute interest in the item, a considerable sum was needed to obtain a watercolor collage of the exterior of the presidential aircraft Air Force One, which Loewy designed in consultation with John F. Kennedy. The rendering includes the presidential seal on the fuselage which Kennedy is said to have affixed to the collage himself. Loewy later received the commission to design the postage stamp commemorating the slain president, for which there is a relevant file in the collection. A dossier was also obtained which concerns Loewy's work on Skylab for the National Air and Space Administration.

The gift also includes correspondence, contracts, notes for various speeches on industrial design, and other manuscripts, including production materials for two of Loewy's three books, *Never Leave Well Enough Alone* and *Industrial Design* (1979), as well as for promotional publications by the Loewy firm. There is a collection of photographs of the dapper Loewy at various ages and activities, and photographs and blueprints of his several offices.

Additions to the Loewy papers are expected. When the collection was presented to the Library on 29 July 1987, McAusland and Fulton announced their intention to found a group which would seek out and collect further materials for the Library of Congress, including the papers of other industrial designers, in concert with the Library's efforts. We hope to describe other fruits of this collaboration in future reports on the Library's manuscript acquisitions.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

EDWARD L. BOWLES PAPERS

The efforts of science and technology combined to form one of the major factors enabling Allied victory in World War II. Collaboration of American scientists with the government and military during that conflict is especially well documented in a number of collections of personal papers in the Manuscript Division. Thus it was with great pleasure and appropriateness that the Library acquired the papers of engineer Dr. Edward Lindley Bowles in 1987.

Bowles was born in Westphalia, Missouri, in the foothills of the Ozarks, on 9 December 1897. After graduating with a degree in electrical engineering from Washington University in St. Louis, he pursued graduate work in the same subject at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied under Vannevar Bush. Bowles eventually joined the MIT faculty. He became expert in the relatively recent field of radio engineering and worked to revise the department curriculum to include a program in electrical communications. When MIT established a research program in radio broadcasting at Round Hill in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Bowles directed the activities, supervising research on the radiation fields of radio antennae, transmission through fog, and aerial navigation.

Edward L. Bowles, with camera, and physicist Louis N. Ridenour, Jr., emerging from an Army transport in Brisbane in 1945. Photograph taken for the Radiation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From the Edward L. Bowles Papers

In 1940, through Vannevar Bush's appointment, Bowles became a charter member and secretary of the microwave committee of the National Defense Research Committee (NDRC), which was later a component of the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD). Bowles's work on the development of radar technology led to his selection in 1942 as consultant on radar to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Bowles quickly became Stimson's scientific advisor on a wider scale, addressing first the increasing problem of German submarines and their depradation of shipping in the Atlantic. Bowles's submarine destruction program was accepted by Stimson and effected by the navy, helping greatly to enable the Allied offensive in the European theater.

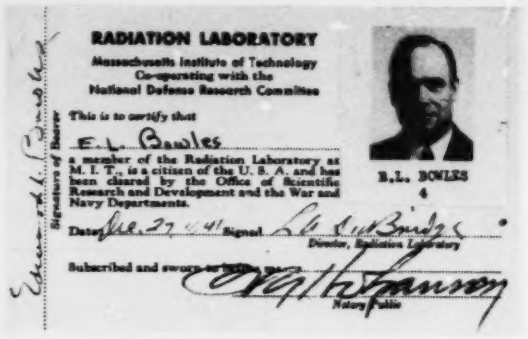
In 1943 Bowles became communications consultant to Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the army air forces, while continuing to advise the secretary of war. Bowles also served army chief of staff Gen. George C. Marshall and in the latter capacity aided the British in combatting the German buzz-bomb menace. For his wartime contributions to the OSRD and as consultant to Stimson, Bowles was awarded the Presidential Medal for Merit. The citation, signed by Harry S. Truman, praised Bowles's role in the history of the MIT Radiation Laboratory and the development of microwave radar (a group effort which was one of the most important and successful

scientific achievements during the war), as well as his talent in stimulating the work of others and arranging collaboration between scientific laboratories and the armed services, concluding that "these were brilliant accomplishments. Dr. Bowles's contribution to the war effort was unique."

Bowles was also a civilian recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal for his work with Arnold. After the war he remained as consultant to Stimson and Arnold, counseling the latter until 1951. Bowles also served as scientific warfare adviser (1950–52) to the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Returning to the Boston area, Bowles continued his long relationship with MIT on a part-time basis while serving many clients as an independent consulting engineer. For several years Bowles was chairman of the ad hoc committee which advised the U.S. Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce concerning the problems of television channel allocation, and he wrote the substantial 1958 report which presented the advisory committee's final recommendations. He now lives in retirement in Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

The portion of Bowles's gift so far received chiefly concerns his activities between 1942 and 1955. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, diaries, subject files, and related materials richly document the role of science and technology during the war and in postwar military research. Among the many major subjects covered are the organization of scientific research for military purposes; the activities of the NDRC/OSRD microwave committee and the development of radar with particular attention to airborne radar for the location of submarines, all-weather navigation, and target acquisition; development of the LORAN radio navigation system; work on guided rockets and freefall bombs; development of proximity fuzed anti-aircraft shells; organization of military weather information; coordination of communication within the armed forces; evaluation of the military technology of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union; and planning for the continental air defense of North America.


RADIATION LABORATORY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Co-operating with the
National Defense Research Committee

This is to certify that

E. L. Bowles

a member of the Radiation Laboratory at M. I. T., is a citizen of the U. S. A. and has been cleared by the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the War and Navy Departments.

Date June 27 1941 Signed L. A. DuBridge
Director, Radiation Laboratory

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day

Notary Public

Signature of Bearer

E. L. BOWLES
4

Bowles's 1941 identification card as a member of the "Rad Lab" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where microwave radar was developed. From the Edward L. Bowles Papers

Bowles's materials, which will be of considerable interest to historians of science, military historians, and students of the relationship between science and government, join such related collections in this division as the papers of Henry H. Arnold, Vannevar Bush, I. I. Rabi, Merle Tuve, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Leason H. Adams, Irving Langmuir, Melville Eastham, John von Neumann, Lloyd V. Berkner, Alan T. Waterman, Lee de Forest, and Mahlon Loomis. When received by the Library, the remainder of the Edward L. Bowles Papers will be reported in a future volume of this series.

OTHER PAPERS

J. HECTOR ST. JOHN DE CRÈVECOEUR's three-volume manuscript includes essays published in *Letters from an American Farmer* (1782) and other writings emanating from his experience on a farm in Orange County, New York. A small body of papers (14 items), 1776–1820, of CHARLES SIMMS, Continental army officer and Virginia attorney, complements the Simms papers in the Peter Force Collection. A diary kept in 1792 by JUAN FRANCISCO DE LA BODEGA Y QUADRA records events on a Spanish expedition to the northern California coast. The operations of OLIVER MAHEW WHIPPLE's gunpowder business in Lowell, Massachusetts, are reflected in an account book, 1828–42. Aspects of the Civil War in Virginia are revealed in letters written by WILLIAM H. PLATT and JESSE K. PLATT while serving in New York infantry regiments.

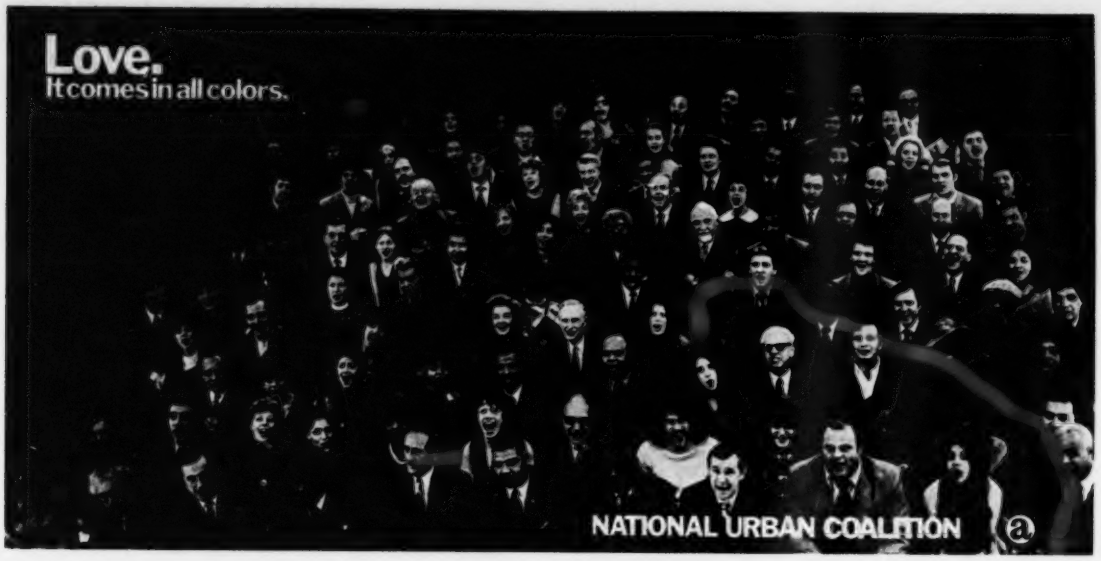
Photographs and clippings (500 items), 1911–62, have been added to the papers of MABEL WALKER WILLEBRANDT, California lawyer and U.S. assistant attorney general, 1921–29. The papers of Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN of New York have been augmented by correspondence, speeches, bills, resolutions, and cartoons (700 items), 1962–86; the papers of former Senator ABRAHAM ALEXANDER RIBICOFF of Connecticut have been strengthened by the addition of materials (1,000 items), 1968–77, relating chiefly to investigations of computer crimes. Correspondence and other papers (66,000 items), 1951–84, added to the ELLIOT LEE RICHARDSON Papers relate largely to his law practice and political campaigns in Massachusetts, where in the 1960s he served successively as lieutenant governor and attorney general.

Journalist and diplomat WHITELAW REID (1837–1912) is the chief figure in an addition (1,200 items), 1883–1963, to the Reid Family Papers. Additions have also been made to the papers of FRANCIS RALPH VALEO, secretary of the U.S. Senate, 1966–77, and expert on U.S. relations with the Far East, and NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON, U.S. minister to Australia during World War II. Correspondence chiefly of MABEL M. SMYTHE, U.S. ambassador to the United Republic of Cameroon, 1977–80, has strengthened the HUGH HEYNE SMYTHE Papers.

Correspondence, financial papers, photographs, and other papers (2,200 items), 1935–51, of ARTHUR JOSEPH GOLDBERG, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1962–65, document the years of his law practice in Chicago. A small addition (10 items), ca. 1927, to the papers of Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER (1882–1965) is confined to the *Sacco-Vanzetti* case; a large addition (80,000 items), 1981–84, to the papers of Justice WILLIAM JOSEPH BRENNAN includes lists of assignments, conferences, and orders, along with opinions and conference memoranda. A similarly large addition (70,000 items), 1956–86, to the papers of U.S. circuit court judge JAMES SKELLY WRIGHT consists of correspondence, speeches, writings, opinions, legal case files, and other materials.

FREDERICK LEWIS ALLEN's 1953 diary (photocopy) was kept on a trip to Great Britain the year he retired from editorship of *Harper's Magazine*. Editorial and author files (18,000 items), 1919–87, have been added to the papers of KENNETH DOLE MCCORMICK, Doubleday and Company editor-in-chief, 1942–71. The papers of *Commentary* editor-in-chief NORMAN PODHORETZ have been augmented by correspondence, speeches, articles, galley proofs, and other materials (3,200 items), 1981–86. Writers whose papers have been strengthened by additions include STUART CHASE, historian and former Librarian of Congress DANIEL JOSEPH BOORSTIN, novelist KURT VONNEGUT, and poet and plant pathologist ERWIN FRINK SMITH (1854–1927).

Comedian SID CAESAR's Papers (2,300 items), 1950–57, consist of scripts for the television series "Your Show of Shows" and "Caesar's Hour." Almost fifteen hundred items, 1903–86, have been added to the Library of Congress Copyright Deposit Playscript Collection. Playbills and photographs are among the materials (20,000 items),



Arthur J. Goldberg (white hair, dark-rimmed glasses, third row right) and other celebrities show support for the National Urban Coalition. A small initial gift of Goldberg's papers, 1935–51, was received in 1987. The photograph is of a poster held in the Gary Yanker Collection, Prints and Photographs Division. The Manuscript Division received an addition to Yanker's personal papers in 1987.

1953–85, added to the papers of actors HUME CRONYN and JESSICA TANDY.

The papers (1,200 items), 1967–72, of GARY YANKER relate in part to his book *Prop Art: 1000 Contemporary Political Posters*. Complementing the art works of GERTRUDE QUASTLER in the Prints and Photographs Division are her correspondence and other papers (75 items), 1943–64. The services of HUNTINGTON CAIRNS as secretary, treasurer, and general counsel of the National Gallery of Art are reflected in the correspondence, photographs, and other materials (4,800 items), 1928–62, added to his papers.

New collections of psychiatrists' papers include correspondence, writings, notes, and other materials (500 items), 1935–53, of OTTO FENICHEL and correspondence, drafts, photographs, and other materials (50,000 items), 1918–81, of FREDERIC WERTHAM. To the SIGMUND FREUD Collection have been added correspondence from, to, and about him; articles; interviews; and other papers (3,100 items), 1881–1986. Additions have also been made to the papers of psychoanalysts MARIE BONAPARTE, ABRAHAM ARDEN BRILL, and MAX SCHUR, child psychologist LOUISE BATES AMES, and sociologist AMITAI ETZIONI.

Photographs and other materials (1,000 items), 1928–79, have been added to the papers of explorer and aviator BERNT BALCHEN. Correspondence, memoranda, administrative and subject files, reports, photographs, and other materials (9,600 items), 1967–86, are among the added papers of THOMAS OTTEN PAINE, successively deputy administrator and administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1968–70, and Northrop Company president, 1976–82. Letters from France are prominent among the added papers (100 items), 1934–86, of FRANK J. MALINA, cofounder and director of the Jet Propulsion Lab, California Institute of Technology, and consultant in astronautics.

To the Bancroft Library's Oral History Collection has been added the transcript of an interview with poet and suffragist SARA BARD FIELD (1882–1974).

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

Since the 1940s the Manuscript Division has been the home for the historically valuable records of the Library of Congress. These records, charting the growth of the Library's buildings, collections, staff, and policies, promise to be a rich resource for scholars. The Library's archives, which currently encompass more than two million items, increase yearly with the transfer of retired files from the Library's records-managing arm (the Central Services Division) and other administrative and custodial offices. The chief acquisition activity this year was the continued augmentation of the Librarian's Central File.

Spanning the librarianships of Herbert Putnam, Archibald MacLeish, and Luther H. Evans, the Central File documents the Library's major administrative policies and programs and is the nucleus of the Library's archives. Among the multiple accessions received, none were more important for understanding the direction and events of the Library than the 132 volumes (1942–54) containing minutes and daily reports for the Librarian's Conference and reports to the Librarian from the major administrative units. These volumes have been added to the Administrative subseries of the MacLeish-Evans portion of the Central File.

The MacLeish-Evans journals provide the researcher a stroboscopic portrait of the administrative policies and practices which evolved under the watch of two librarians whose interests extended to the smallest details. This is clearly demonstrated in the records of a ninety-minute meeting held on 2 May 1944, the day following Archibald MacLeish's return from a month-long trip to England as a delegate to the Conference of Ministers of Education of the Allied Governments. The agenda, which was typical for MacLeish's director's conferences, took under consideration: reclassification, exhibits, departmental memoranda, perforation of rare books, photocopying of copyrighted material, the Harmsworth Collection, and representatives abroad. At another typical meeting nine years later on 26 May 1953, Luther H. Evans (who was shortly to leave the Library of Congress to become director general of UNESCO) maintained a similar level of detailed interest by leading twenty-four other Library officials in a thorough and intricate discussion of cooperative microfilming of folklore collections.

In addition to the MacLeish-Evans journals, the Central File was enlarged with an important supplement to the Collections subseries. Consisting mainly of case files (1898–1953), the Collections subseries documents many of the Library's major acquisitions of personal papers, prints, posters, and rare books ranging from landmark collections acquired from Robert Todd Lincoln, Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell, and Otto Vollbehr to less-recognized acquisitions relating to metaphysics, ornithology, and the Wilkes exploring expedition. A large amount of material was also added to the Exhibits subseries, while smaller additions were made to other parts of the Central File.

The Putnam portion of the Central File was expanded by several small accessions, the most significant of which was the Importation File covering the years 1915–18. This file documents Herbert Putnam's active role on behalf of American educational organizations to institute a certification scheme that would assure the British government that impounded German books were being shipped for educational purposes only. Following an elaborate listing and certification process, which Putnam directed from his office at the Library, scores of books were released to American institutions.

Presidential letters from Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Warren G. Harding, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, previously received as

separate accessions to the archives, were restored this year to appropriate locations of the Central File.

With the receipt of more than 175,000 items, the Library of Congress Archives grew more rapidly than any single group of records this year. However, significant additions were received for other organizational record groups in the Manuscript Division. Afro-American scholars will welcome the additions to the records of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association (500 items), 1939–86; the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (3,900 items), 1969–84; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (20,000 items), 1970–87; and the National Urban League (61,500 items), 1917–80. Women's historians will note the acquisition of 2,400 items, 1916–50, of National Woman's Party records, and literary scholars will be interested in the additions to the records of the American Council of Learned Societies (78,000 items), 1927–87; the American Scholar (7,800 items), 1931–80; the Literary Society of Washington, D.C. (8 items), 1986–87; and the National Society of Arts and Letters (50 items), 1984–86. A small group of material was added to the records of the Gridiron Club of Washington, D.C. (200 items), 1986, and larger additions were received for the records of the American Historical Association (12,000 items), 1983–84, and the American Sociological Association (23,000 items), 1936–81.

REPRODUCTIONS

The Manuscript Division's program of preservation microfilming again accounts for the large number of microfilm accessions recorded this year. The papers of diplomats and military figures top the list of new microfilm accessions which include correspondence, diary, and other papers (1784–1800) of WILLIAM VANS MURRAY, American minister to the Netherlands and envoy to France; papers (1785–1817) of JAMES J. CATHCART, U.S. consul at Algiers, Cadiz, Madeira, Tripoli, and Tunis; Civil War correspondence, diaries, and other papers of army officer PHILIP KEARNY, naval officer WILLIAM A. H. ALLEN, and New Jersey volunteer infantryman and U.S. sailor JOSEPH B. OSBORN; clippings and printed matter (1888–1950) of Marine Corps officer JOHN A. LEJEUNE; World War II files (1941–86) of ambassador, businessman, and government official W. AVERELL HARRIMAN; scrapbooks (1900–1949) of Gen. JOHN J. PERSHING; general correspondence files and scrapbooks (1878–1948) of JOSEPHUS DANIELS, journalist and U.S. secretary of navy; and scrapbooks and newspaper clippings (1863–1927) of Gen. LEONARD WOOD.

Other collections reproduced on microfilm include the papers (1745–90) of statesman and jurist WILLIAM S. JOHNSON; bound manuscripts (1780–82) of J. HECTOR ST. JEAN DE CRÈVECOEUR's "Letters from an American Farmer"; a logbook (1831–32) of the vessel *Annawan* contained in the PALMER-LOPER papers; correspondence, diaries, and notebooks (1830–90) of editor and abolitionist JAMES G. BIRNEY; family papers and general miscellany (1681–1933) of NICHOLAS BIDDLE, financier and president of the Bank of the United States; personal and business papers (1838–1928) of architect CHARLES FOLLEN McKIM; and correspondence and other papers (1907–26) of psychiatrist KARL ABRAHAM. Archives and other records microfilmed this year include the Manuscript Division's presidential indexes; the Library of Congress archives (1800–1950) relating to the construction of the Jefferson and Adams buildings and to Herbert Putnam's librarianship; and the records of the Zuni Indian mission (1732–34) and the Georgetown, D.C., Corporation (1751–1881).

In addition to producing its own microfilm, the Manuscript Division also purchased three microfilm or microfiche productions, including twenty-nine reels of Civil War correspondence, diaries, and other papers reproduced from the Massachusetts Historical Society's collections; fourteen reels of correspondence, diaries, lecture notes, and reminiscences of BENJAMIN SILLIMAN held by Yale University; and a two hundred-piece microfiche edition of Xavier University's Heartman Collection of slavery documents and other papers relating to black history. Supplementing these purchases was the acquisition of eleven reels of commercially produced microfilm of publication files contained in the U.S. WPA Federal Writers' Project collection held by the Manuscript Division.

ACQUISITIONS 1987

Listed below are the manuscript acquisitions of the Library of Congress that were added to the holdings of the Manuscript Division during 1987. The arrangement is alphabetical by collection title within the following classified scheme.

I. PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS
II. PERSONAL PAPERS
  A. GENERAL HISTORY
    1. To 1860
    2. 1860-1900
    3. 1900-Present
  B. CULTURAL HISTORY
  C. HISTORY OF SCIENCE
III. COLLECTIONS
IV. ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
V. REPRODUCTIONS

A key to symbols used follows:

A ADDITION
AL AUTOGRAPH LETTER
ALS AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED
B BEQUEST
D DEPOSIT
G GIFT
N NEW
P PURCHASE
T TRANSFER
* RESTRICTED ACCESS (Some collections may have been accessioned and listed in this table as being unrestricted prior to agreement upon terms of acquisition.)

In most instances, the number of items shown for a large acquisition is an approximation. Accession numbers of microfilm serve as shelf numbers.

I. PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

Jackson, Andrew
See Dolley Madison (Collections)

Lincoln, Abraham
Photocopies, 1862-65

Source:
National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Washington, D.C.

Category: T A

Items: 16

Accession: 19,510.1, 19,659, and 19,727

Lincoln, Abraham
See Samuel M. Hitt (Personal Papers—General History—1860-1900)

McKinley, William
See Homer Laughlin (Personal Papers—General History—1860-1900)

II. PERSONAL PAPERS

A. GENERAL HISTORY

1. To 1860

Bodega y Quadra, Juan Francisco de La
Diary, 1792

Source:
H. P. Kraus, New York, N.Y.

Category: P N

Items: 1

Accession: 19,519

Cushing, Caleb
See Letitia T. Howe (Collections)

Fendall, Philip
See Albert Gallatin Brown (Collections)

Jay, John
AL, 1779, to Jay from Jesse Root

Source:
Robert F. Bachelder, Ambler, Pa.

Category: P A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,598

Lovell, James
ALS, 1780, and typescript

Source:
Walter R. Benjamin Autographs, Inc., Hunter, N.Y.

Category: P N

Items: 2

Accession: 19,723

Macdonough, Thomas
Journal, 1818–19

Source:
Paul C. Richards, Templeton, Mass.

Category: P A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,578

Madison, Dolley
See same title (Collections)

Mitchill, Catherine Akerly Cock
ALS, 1806, Samuel Latham Mitchill to Joseph Nourse

Source:
Timothy H. Bakken, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

Category: P A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,599

Pinckney, Charles C.
See George Cabot (Collections)

St. John de Crèvecoeur, J. Hector
Manuscript, "Letters from an American Farmer," 1780–82

Source:
Foundation for the Commemoration of the United States Constitution

Category: G A

Items: 3

Accession: 19,512

Simms, Charles
Papers, 1776–1820

Source:
John M. Wallach, Harwich, Mass.

Category: G N

Items: 14

Accession: 19,648

Sprague, William Buell
See same title (Collections)

Strong, Caleb
See same title (Collections)

Whipple, Oliver Mahew
Ledger, 1828–42

Source:
Dorothy Lovell Charland, Soquel, Calif.

Category: G N

Items: 1

Accession: 19,685

2. 1860–1900

Anthony, Susan Brownell
ALS (photocopy), 1883, to Mary Rogers Kimball

Source:
Robert Siegel, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,653

Dawes, Henry Laurens
ALS, 1861, to S. D. Brooks

Source:
Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,630

Edgar, John T.
ALS, 1881, to Mrs. O. N. Ramsey

Source:
R. C. W. Malim, Dorset, England

Category: G N

Items: 1

Accession: 19,552

Hitt, Samuel M.
Papers, 1859–1913

Source:
Wright Hitt, Mountain Lake, N.J.

Category: G N

Items: 4

Accession: 19,551

Laughlin, Homer
Correspondence with William McKinley and other papers, 188?–ca. 1910

Source:
Abigail J. Hinckley, Houston, Tex.

Category: G N

Items: 15

Accession: 19,617

Lincoln, Robert Todd
Papers, 1885

Source:
Alfred B. W. Smith, Burke, Va.

Category: G A

Items: 2

Accession: 19,718

Platt, William H.
Papers, 1862–1970

Source:
W. Terry Osborne, Black Mountain, N.C.

Category: G N

Items: 75

Accession: 19,573

Reid, Whitelaw
See Reid family (Personal Papers—General History—1900–Present)

3. 1900–Present

Arnold, Henry Harley
Papers, 1945–50

Source:
Frank T. Coffyn, Palo Alto, Calif., via LC Science and Technology Division

Category: T A

Items: 8

Accession: 19,583

Balchen, Bernt
Papers, 1928–79

Source:
Mrs. Paul Laune, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. Bernt Balchen, New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 1,000

Accession: 19,600 and 19,735

Bhumibol Adulyadej, King of Thailand
Papers, 1983

Source:
LC Asian Division

Category: T N

Items: 4

Accession: 19,607

Boorstin, Daniel Joseph*
Papers, 1940–87

Source:
Daniel J. Boorstin, Washington, D.C.

Category: D A

Items: 22,900

Accession: 19,508, 19,658, 19,676, 19,712, 19,715, and 19,734

Brennan, William Joseph*
Papers, 1981–84

Source:
William J. Brennan, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 80,000

Accession: 19,635

Dudman, Richard Beebe
Papers, 1963–86

Source:
Richard Dudman, Ellsworth, Maine

Category: G A

Items: 14

Accession: 19,520

Eaker, Ira*
Papers, 1925–85

Source:
James Parton, Hanover, N.H.

Category: G A

Items: 12

Accession: 19,732

Frankfurter, Felix
Papers, ca. 1927

Source:
Samuel Freedman, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Category: G A

Items: 10

Accession: 19,736

Goldberg, Arthur J.
Papers, 1935–51

Source:
Arthur J. Goldberg, Washington, D.C.

Category: G N

Items: 2,200

Accession: 19,733

Henderson, Loy Wesley
Papers, 1950–86

Source:
Loy W. Henderson Estate via Samuel Spencer, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 350

Accession: 19,690

Johnson, Nelson Trusler
Papers, 1919–54

Source:
Mrs. Nelson T. Johnson, McLean, Va.

Category: G A

Items: 1,500

Accession: 19,677

Moynihan, Daniel Patrick*
Papers, 1962–86

Source:
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Washington, D.C.

Category: D A

Items: 700

Accession: 19,537, 19,649, 19,675, 19,722, and 19,728

Niebuhr, Reinhold
Papers, 1960–80

Source:
June Bingham Birge, Bronx, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 25

Accession: 19,633

Parrish, Noel Francis
Papers, ca. 1910–79

Source:
Florence Tucker Parrish, Alexandria, Va.

Category: G N

Items: 8,000

Accession: 19,720

Podhoretz, Norman*
Papers, 1981–86

Source:
Norman Podhoretz, New York, N.Y.

Category: D A

Items: 3,200

Accession: 19,559

Rauh, Joseph L., Jr.*
Papers, 1951–86

Source:
Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 225

Accession: 19,572 and 19,682

Reid family
Papers, ca. 1883–1963

Source:
Whitelaw Reid, Purchase, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 1,200

Accession: 19,624

Ribicoff, Abraham Alexander
Papers, 1968–77

Source:
National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

Category: T A

Items: 1,000

Accession: 19,510.2

Richardson, Elliot L.*
Papers, 1951–84

Source:
Elliot L. Richardson, McLean, Va.

Category: G A

Items: 66,000

Accession: 19,532

Riis, Jacob August
Papers, 1903–85

Source:
Martha Riis Moore, Richmond, Va.

Category: G A

Items: 76

Accession: 19,686 and 19,711

Riis, Roger William
Papers, 1914–67

Source:
Martha Riis Moore, Richmond, Va.

Category: G A

Items: 55

Accession: 19,669

Smythe, Hugh Heyne*
Papers of Hugh and Mabel M. Smythe, 1942–81

Source:
Mabel Smythe Haith, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 9,000

Accession: 19,707

Spingarn, Arthur Barnett*
Land lease, 1927

Source:
H. Harmon Zand, Long Beach, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,700

Streit, Clarence Kirshman*
Papers, 1939–84

Source:
Mrs. Clarence K. Streit, Washington, D.C.

Category: G N

Items: 60,000

Accession: 19,683

Taft, Robert
Monograph, "Ninety Plus, the Origins of Taft, Stettinius & Hollister," 1980

Source:
LC Exchange and Gift Division

Category: T A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,611

Taft, Robert Alphonso
Papers, 1936–64

Source:
Stanley M. Rowe, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio

Category: G A

Items: 175

Accession: 19,706

Valeo, Francis Ralph
Papers, 1957–87

Source:
Francis R. Valeo, Chevy Chase, Md.

Category: G A

Items: 260

Accession: 19,737

Willebrandt, Mabel Walker
Papers, ca. 1911–62

Source:
Mrs. Hendrick Van Dyke via Dorothy Brown, Cannon Beach, Oreg.

Category: G A

Items: 500

Accession: 19,662

Wright, James Skelly
Papers, 1956–86

Source:
Hon. J. Skelly Wright, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 70,000

Accession: 19,589

B. CULTURAL HISTORY

Allen, Frederick Lewis
Papers, 1953 (travel diary)

Source:
Oliver E. Allen, New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,530

Ashley, Frederick William
Scrapbook, 1867-1942

Source:
Ralph Henderson, University Park, Md.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,631

Caesar, Sid
Papers, 1950–57

Source:
Sid Caesar via Larry Spellman, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Category: G N

Items: 2,300

Accession: 19,550

Cairns, Huntington
Papers, 1928–62

Source:
National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Category: T A

Items: 4,800

Accession: 19,570

Caro, Brigido
Papers, 1923–38 (playscripts)

Source:
George Fernando Caro, Montebello, Calif.

Category: G N

Items: 6

Accession: 19,553

Carson, Gerald
Papers, 1936–85

Source:
Gerald Carson, Newton, Pa.

Category: G A

Items: 50

Accession: 19,542

Chase, Stuart
Papers, 1932–78

Source:
Sonja Hodson, Weatherford, Tex.

Category: G A

Items: 17,250

Accession: 19,708 and 19,729

Cronyn, Hume*
Papers of Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy, 1953–85

Source:
Hume Cronyn, Pound Ridge, N.Y.

Category: D A

Items: 20,000

Accession: 19,705

Loewy, Raymond Fernand
Papers, 1903–87

Source:
Randolph McAusland, James Fulton, and associates, New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 600

Accession: 19,650 and 19,681

McCormick, Kenneth Dale
Papers, 1919–87

Source:
Kenneth D. McCormick, New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 18,000

Accession: 19,515, 19,623, 19,674, and 19,731

MacLeish, Archibald
Papers, 1981

Source:
LC Research Services

Category: T A

Items: 2

Accession: 19,517

Markham, Edwin
Papers, 1893–99 (diary, notebook, and manuscript)

Source:
Eric Jones, Jr., Hagerstown, Md.

Category: P A

Items: 3

Accession: 19,614

Mearns, David Chambers
Papers, 1918–79

Source:
Mrs. Richard Jacoby, Arlington, Va.

Category: G A

Items: 150

Accession: 19,596

Michener, James Albert*
Papers, 1986–87

Source:
James A. Michener, Coral Gables, Fla.

Category: G A

Items: 150

Accession: 19,661

Moss, Arnold
Papers, 1980–86

Source:
Arnold Moss, New York, N.Y.

Category: D A

Items: 80

Accession: 19,670

Quastler, Gertrude
Papers, 1943–64

Source:
Johanna S. Zimmerman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Category: G N

Items: 75

Accession: 19,738

Rambova, Natacha
Papers, n.d.

Source:
Ann P. Wollen, Monrovia, Calif.

Category: G N

Items: 225

Accession: 19,647

Sifton, Paul Field
Papers of Paul F. and Claire G. Sifton, ca. 1925–80

Source:
Paul G. Sifton, Arlington, Va.

Category: G A

Items: 25

Accession: 19,567

Smith, Erwin Frink
Papers, 1900–1924

Source:
LC Poetry Office

Category: T A

Items: 600

Accession: 19,523, and 19,657

Sprague, William Buell
See same title (Collections)

Tandy, Jessica
See Hume Cronyn (Personal Papers—Cultural History)

Traubel, Horace
Account book, 1903–06

Source:
Charles E. Feinberg, Detroit, Mich.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,678

Vonnegut, Kurt
Papers (drafts of novels), n.d.

Source:
Kurt Vonnegut, New York, N.Y.

Category: D A

Items: 4

Accession: 19,597

Whitman, Walt
ALS, 1863, to Hannah Heyde

Source:
Paul C. Richards, Templeton, Mass.

Category: P A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,541

Whitman, Walt
See Feinberg-Whitman (Collections)

Yanker, Gary
Papers, 1967–72

Source:
Gary Yanker, New York, N.Y.

Category: G N

Items: 1,200

Accession: 19,555

C. HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Aichhorn, August
Papers, 1946–48

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 4

Accession: 19,696

Ames, Louise Bates
Papers, 1949–86

Source:
Louise Bates Ames, New Haven, Conn.

Category: G A

Items: 250

Accession: 19,688

Andreas-Salomé, Lou
Papers, 1912–72

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 21

Accession: 19,642

Bonaparte, Marie*
Papers, 1925–65

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 12,000

Accession: 19,643

Brill, Abraham Arden*
Papers, 1908–39

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 117

Accession: 19,637 and 19,691

Brunswick, Ruth Mack*
Papers, 1923–43

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 25

Accession: 19,644 and 19,695

Clark, Kenneth Bancroft
Papers, 1936–70

Source:
Kenneth B. Clark, Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 335

Accession: 19,554

Etzioni, Amitai*
Papers, 1963–84

Source:
Amitai Etzioni, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 20,000

Accession: 19,627

Federn, Paul
Memoirs of Annie Federn-Urbach, 1975

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,636

Fenichel, Otto
Papers of Otto and Hanna Fenichel, 1934–53

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 500

Accession: 19,608 and 19,641

Freud, Anna
Papers, 1937–64

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 9

Accession: 19,640 and 19,693

Freud, Sigmund
See same title (Collections)

Gitelson, Maxwell
Papers, 1962

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 8

Accession: 19,694

Jones, Ernest
Papers, 1940–53

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 8

Accession: 19,639

Lewis, Nolan Don Carpentier
ALS, 1976, to John C. Burnham

Source:
John C. Burnham, Columbus, Ohio

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,522

Malina, Frank J.
Papers, 1934–86

Source:
Carolyn M. Mercer, Chappell Hill, Tex.

Category: G A

Items: 100

Accession: 19,671

Meng, Heinrich
Notes on sessions with Sigmund Freud, 1915

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,697

Niederland, William G.
Papers, 1956–73

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 10

Accession: 19,692

Paine, Thomas Otten*
Papers, 1967–86

Source:
Thomas O. Paine, Los Angeles, Calif.

Category: G A

Items: 9,600

Accession: 19,533

Schur, Max
Papers, 1900–1985

Source:
Helen Schur, M.D., New York, N.Y.
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 2,100

Accession: 19,601 and 19,638

Wertham, Frederic
Papers, 1918–81

Source:
Mrs. Frederic Wertham, Kempton, Pa.

Category: B

Items: 50,000

Accession: 19,632

III. COLLECTIONS

Bancroft Library. Regional Oral History Office
Oral history: Sara Bard Field

Source:
The Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Calif.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,618

Black history
Documents relating to slavery, 1839–56

Source:
Harris Auction Galleries, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
K. C. Owings, Jr., North Abington, Mass.
Swann Galleries, New York, N.Y.

Category: P A

Items: 31

Accession: 19,529, 19,561, 19,620, and 19,725

Brown, Albert Gallatin
ALsS, 1844–66, to Philip Fendall

Source:
Seaport Autographs, Stonington, Conn.

Category: P A

Items: 5

Accession: 19,528

Cabot, George
ALS, 1797, relating to XYZ mission

Source:
Paul C. Richards, Templeton, Mass.

Category: P A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,527

Feinberg-Whitman
Autograph note, 1891, and other papers, 1860–1925

Source:
Charles E. Feinberg, Detroit, Mich.
Sotheby's, New York, N.Y.

Category: G/P A

Items: 23

Accession: 19,531, 19,606, and 19,679

Freud, Sigmund*
Correspondence and other papers, 1881–1986

Source:
Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., via Kurt R. Eissler, M.D., New York, N.Y.
Harold Blum, M.D., Roslyn Estates, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 3,100

Accession: 19,569, 19,645, 19,668, 19,680, 19,698, 19,699, and 19,726

Howe, Letitia T.
ALsS, 1833–63, from Caleb Cushing and other papers

Source:
Letitia T. Howe, New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 10

Accession: 19,710

Library of Congress
Copyright deposit playscripts, 1903–86

Source:
LC Copyright Office

Category: T A

Items: 1,450

Accession: 19,525, 19,566, 19,574, 19,594, and 19,721

Madison, Dolley
Miscellaneous papers, 1845

Source:
James Lowe Autographs Ltd., New York, N.Y.

Category: P A

Items: 3

Accession: 19,526

Manuscript photographic negatives
From various collections in the Manuscript Division

Source:
LC Photoduplication Service

Category: T A

Items: 166

Accession: 19,516, 19,518, 19,591, and 19,654

Maugham, William Somerset
ALS, n.d., to Martha V. Maremont

Source:
Martha V. Maremont Keller, Birmingham, Mich.

Category: G A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,593

Murray, Daniel Alexander Payne
Census figures compiled by W. E. B. DuBois, 1900

Source:
LC Rare Book and Special Collections Division

Category: T A

Items: 4

Accession: 19,603

Sprague, William Buell
ALS, 1841, to Abiel Abbot and typescript copy

Source:
ADS Autographs, Webster, N.Y.

Category: P A

Items: 2

Accession: 19,505

Strong, Caleb
ALS, 1789, to John Lowell

Source:
Joseph Rubinfine, Pleasantville, N.J.

Category: P A

Items: 1

Accession: 19,577

United States Constitution collection
Photocopies of papers gathered for supplement to Max Farrand's "Records of the Federal Convention of 1787"

Source:
James H. Hutson, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 770

Accession: 19,622

IV. ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

American Council of Learned Societies
Records, 1927–87

Source:
American Council of Learned Societies, New York, N.Y.

Category: G A

Items: 78,000

Accession: 19,651, 19,666, and 19,730

American Historical Association
Records, 1983–84

Source:
American Historical Association, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 12,000

Accession: 19,549

American Scholar
Records, 1931–80

Source:
Phi Beta Kappa Society, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 7,800

Accession: 19,673 and 19,689

American Sociological Association
Records, 1936–81

Source:
American Sociological Association, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 23,000

Accession: 19,626

Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association
Records, 1939–86

Source:
Mary E. C. Gregory, Columbia, Md.

Category: G A

Items: 500

Accession: 19,660

Gridiron Club (Washington, D.C.)*
Records, 1986

Source:
James Free, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 200

Accession: 19,672

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
Records, 1969–84

Source:
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 39,000

Accession: 19,646 and 19,684

Library of Congress
Records, 1890–1987

Source:
LC Central Services Division, Collections Management Division, Decimal Classification Division, Manuscript Division, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Research Services, Science and Technology Division, Subject Cataloging Division
Rev. James D. Ford, Washington, D.C.

Category: T/G A

Items: 176,000

Accession: 19,539, 19,546–48, 19,556–58, 19,560, 19,562–64, 19,576, 19,586–88, 19,590, 19,616, 19,619, 19,628–29, 19,652, 19,701, 19,704, 19,714, 19,716, and 19,724

Library of Congress. Copyright Office
See Library of Congress—Copyright deposit playscripts (Collections)

Literary Society of Washington, D.C.
Records, 1986–87

Source:
Literary Society of Washington, D.C., via Calvin D. Linton, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 8

Accession: 19,687

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*
Records, ca. 1970–87

Source:
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D.C.

Category: G A

Items: 20,000

Accession: 19,719

National Society of Arts and Letters
Records, 1984–86

Source:
National Society of Arts and Letters via Mrs. W. Allan Saylor, Silver Spring, Md.

Category: G A

Items: 50

Accession: 19,538

National Urban League*
Records, 1917–80

Source:
National Urban League, New York, N.Y.
Nancy Young, Takoma Park, Md.

Category: G A

Items: 61,500

Accession: 19,625 and 19,665

National Woman's Party
Records, 1916–50

Source:
Amelia Fry, Berkeley, Calif.

Category: G A

Items: 2,400

Accession: 19,544

V. REPRODUCTIONS

Abraham, Karl
Papers, 1907–26

Location:
LC

Reels: 1

Accession: 19,545

Allen, William A. H.
Journals, 1863–84

Location:
LC

Reels: 3

Accession: 19,595

Biddle, Nicholas
Papers, 1681–1933 (containers 121–133)

Location:
LC

Reels: 5

Accession: 13,201.1

Birney, James Gillespie
Papers, 1830–90

Location:
LC

Reels: 1

Accession: 19,543

Cathcart, James Leander
Papers, 1785–1817

Location:
LC

Reels: 1

Accession: 19,571

Daniels, Josephus
Papers, 1878–1948 (containers 113–289 and 829–895)

Location:
LC

Reels: 129

Accession: 19,565 and 19,667

Georgetown (Washington, D.C.) Corporation
Records, 1751–1881

Location:
LC

Reels: 8

Accession: 19,575

Harriman, William Averell*
Papers, 1941–86

Location:
LC

Reels: 53

Accession: 19,613

Heartman collection
Papers relating to blacks and slavery, 1724–1897

Location:
Xavier University, New Orleans, La.

Fiches: 200

Accession: 19,709

Johnson, William Samuel
Papers, 1745–90

Location:
LC

Reels: 1

Accession: 19,540

Kearny, Philip
Papers, 1861–62

Location:
LC

Reels: 1

Accession: 19,610

Lejeune, John Archer
Papers, 1888–1950

Location:
LC

Reels: 2

Accession: 18,062.1

Library of Congress
Records, ca. 1800–1950

Location:
LC

Reels: 25

Accession: 19,521 and 19,592

Library of Congress. Manuscript Division
Presidential indexes

Location:
LC

Reels: 14 (two sets)

Accession: 19,513

McKim, Charles Follen
Papers, 1838–1928

Location:
LC

Reels: 14

Accession: 19,621

Massachusetts Historical Society collection
Civil War correspondence, diaries, and journals, ca. 1861–65

Location:
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.

Reels: 29

Accession: 19,703

Murray, William Vans
Papers, 1784–1800

Location:
LC

Reels: 2

Accession: 19,634

Osborn, Joseph Bloomfield
Family papers, 1862–65

Location:
LC

Reels: 2

Accession: 19,609

Palmer-Loper
Annawan logbook, vol. 2 (1831–32)

Location:
LC

Reels: 1

Accession: 18,965.1

Pershing, John Joseph
Scrapbook, 1900–1949

Location:
LC

Reels: 10

Accession: 19,612

St. John de Crèvecoeur, J. Hector
Papers, 1780–82

Location:
LC

Reels: 1

Accession: 19,568

Silliman, Benjamin
Papers, 1792–1885

Location:
Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

Reels: 14

Accession: 19,514

United States. Work Projects Administration
Federal Writers' Project records (Indiana through New York), 1935–42

Location:
LC

Reels: 11

Accession: 19,534

Wood, Leonard
Scrapbooks and newspaper clippings (containers 239–287), 1863–1927

Location:
LC

Reels: 22

Accession: 19,663

Woods, Arthur
Papers, 1884–1932

Location:
LC

Reels: 3

Accession: 19,604

Zuni Indian Mission
Records, 1732–34

Location:
LC

Reels: 1

Accession: 19,615

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL CATALOGS AND ACQUISITION REPORTS

The Master Record of Manuscript Collections serves as the basic guide to the division's collections. It consists of Master Record I, a brief checklist of all collections in the division's custody, and Master Record II, a more comprehensive catalog containing summary descriptions of collections and an index to the names and key terms cited in these descriptions. Neither Master Record I nor II has been published, but copies are available in reading rooms throughout the Library. In addition, Master Record II may be accessed on-line through the Library's MUMS system. Published lists and descriptions of the division's holdings include the following:

U.S. Library of Congress. *Handbook of Manuscripts.* Washington, 1918. 750 pp. This volume is a comprehensive, thoroughly indexed guide to those collections in the division's custody at the time of its publication. Although now much out of date, the *1918 Handbook*, as it is known, provides useful descriptions of many of the collections received in the division's early decades.

_____. *List of Manuscript Collections in the Library of Congress to July 1931.* Compiled by Curtis W. Garrison. Washington, 1932. (Reprinted by the Library from the American Historical Association, *Annual Report*, 1930, vol. 1, pp. 123–249.) Updates the *1918 Handbook.*

_____. *List of Manuscript Collections Received in the Library of Congress July 1931 to July 1938.* Compiled by C. Percy Powell. Washington, 1939. (Reprinted by the Library from the American Historical Association, *Annual Report*, 1937, vol. 1, pp. 115–45.) Updates the *1918 Handbook* and the Garrison list.

_____. *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Washington, 1897 to date. See especially those reports of manuscript acquisitions for the period from July 1938 to July 1943 to fill the gap between the Powell list and the *Quarterly Journal.*

_____. *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1943–83. (Prior to 1964 titled *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.*) Contains lists of manuscript acquisitions and articles about specific collections.

_____. Manuscript Division. *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division.* Washington, 1981 to date. Describes acquisitions annually beginning with the calendar year 1979.

PUBLISHED REGISTERS OF PERSONAL PAPERS AND ORGANIZATIONAL RECORDS

Since about 1950, registers have been prepared to describe and facilitate the use of the larger collections in the Manuscript Division. More than 1,600 registers have been prepared and are available for research use in the reading room. Although registers occasionally vary in format according to the nature of the collection, most include information on the provenance of the collection, a scope and content note, brief biographical details about the person or family covered, a description of the various series or groups of manuscripts in the collection, and a container list. The container list normally describes the contents by folder title. A few registers contain partial or complete name indexes to the correspondence contained in the collection.

Beginning in 1958, a limited number of registers have been selected for publication each year. They are printed in small editions, and single copies are distributed free of charge to libraries on request. Distribution to individuals is necessarily limited and is designed to acquaint a scholar with the nature of a collection prior to a research trip or to facilitate a photoduplication order. Listed below are the collections for which registers have been published. The abbreviation NHF indicates that the papers are part of the Naval Historical Foundation Collection.

Carl William Ackerman
Nelson Aldrich
Frederick Lewis Allen (out of print)
Henry T. Allen
American Colonization Society
George Eugene Belknap (NHF)
Reginald Rowan Belknap (NHF)
Wendell Berge
Hugo LaFayette Black
Blackwell Family
Claude Charles Bloch (NHF)
Charles Joseph Bonaparte
Bishop Charles Henry Brent
James Buchanan and Harriet (Lane) Johnson
John Lansing Callan (NHF)
Andrew Carnegie
Silas Casey (NHF)
Carrie Chapman Catt
James McKeen Cattell
Washington Irving Chambers (NHF)
Colby Mitchell Chester (NHF)
Edmund Ross Colhoun (NHF)
Tom Connally
Herbert Corey
William S. Culbertson
Leonard F. Cushing (NHF)
Josephus Daniels
James J. Davis
Edward Lee Dorsett (NHF)
Frederick Douglass
Leonard James Dow (NHF)
Bladen Dulany (NHF)
William Hemsley Emory (NHF)
David Glasgow Farragut (NHF)
Federal Theatre Project
Walter L. Fisher
Minnie Maddern Fiske (out of print)
Felix Frankfurter (rev. ed.)
Benjamin Franklin
Douglas Southall Freeman
William Freeland Fullam (NHF)
Julius Augustus Furer (NHF)
Albert Gleaves (NHF)
John Gwinn (NHF)
William Frederick Halsey, Jr. (NHF)
John Marshall Harlan
Florence Jaffray Harriman
Stanford Caldwell Hooper (NHF)
Gustavus R. B. Horner (NHF)
Cordell Hull
Hillary Pollard Jones (NHF)
Ernest J. King (NHF)
Judson King
George Kleine
Herbert Bain Knowles (NHF)
Dudley Wright Knox (NHF)
La Follette Family
Irving Langmuir
Emory Scott Land
Samuel P. Lee (NHF)
Grover C. Loening
Charles Andrews Lockwood (NHF)
John Lowe (NHF)
Stephen B. Luce (NHF)
William Gibbs McAdoo
Samuel McGowan (NHF)
John Forsyth Meigs (NHF)
George Fort Milton
Merrill Moore
Henry Croskey Mustin (NHF)
National American Woman Suffrage Association

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, vol. 1
National Urban League, vol. 1
National Urban League, Southern Regional Office
Frederick Law Olmsted (rev. ed.)
Charles O'Neil (NHF)
J. Robert Oppenheimer
Theodore Sherman Palmer
Daniel Todd Patterson (NHF)
Ninian Pinkney (NHF)
Porter Family (NHF)
Mary Edith Powel (NHF)
Whitelaw Reid (out of print; collection reprocessed and register superseded)
Holden Chester Richardson (NHF)
Charles Goodwin Ridgely (NHF)
Rodgers Family (NHF)
Francis Asbury Roe (NHF)
Margaret Sanger
Nathan Sargent (NHF)
Francis Bowes Sayre
Henry Rowe Schoolcraft
Cornelius Marius Schoonmaker (NHF)
Carl Schurz
Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Jr. (NHF)
Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Sr. (NHF)
David Foote Sellers (NHF)
John Franklin Shafroth (NHF)
John Shaw (NHF)
Philip H. Sheridan (out of print)
William T. Sherman (rev. ed.)
Robert Wilson Shufeldt (NHF)
Montgomery Sicard (NHF)
William Sowden Sims (NHF) (out of print)
Elliot Snow (NHF)
William Harrison Standley (NHF)
Harlan Fiske Stone
Charles Pelot Summerall
Montgomery Meigs Taylor (NHF)
Morrison R. Waite
John Grimes Walker (NHF)
Earl Warren
Booker T. Washington (out of print; collection reprocessed and register superseded)
John Crittenden Watson (NHF)
Roger Welles (NHF)
Wallace H. White
William Allen White
Owen Wister
Robert W. Woolley
Wilbur and Orville Wright

PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS INDEXES

In addition to registers, name indexes to the correspondence and writings in the division's twenty-three presidential collections have been published. Within each index, every item is listed by name of writer or recipient, together with the date, series number, page count, and other information as appropriate. Listings are in alphabetical order, with more than one listing for a particular name in chronological order. Each presidential index includes a provenance essay, a series description, a microfilm reel list, and when needed, a list of subject and legal case files. With the exception of the Garfield and Wilson guides, all of the presidential indexes are out of print. Copies of them, however, are available in many federal depository libraries throughout the nation and in the more than one hundred research libraries in this country and abroad which have purchased copies of the presidential microfilm. The Manuscript Division also makes available through the interlibrary loan system a microfilm edition that includes all of the presidential indexes. Listed below are the presidential collections for which indexes were published. An index was not published for the Martin Van Buren Papers, because the Library's comprehensive 1910 calendar of those papers was considered an effective finding aid to the microfilm edition.

Chester A. Arthur
Grover Cleveland
Calvin Coolidge
James A. Garfield
Ulysses S. Grant
Benjamin Harrison
William Henry Harrison
Andrew Jackson
Thomas Jefferson
Andrew Johnson
Abraham Lincoln
James Madison
William McKinley

James Monroe
Franklin Pierce
James K. Polk
Theodore Roosevelt
William H. Taft

Zachary Taylor
John Tyler
Martin Van Buren (1910 calendar)
George Washington
Woodrow Wilson

CALENDARS

The first type of finding aid published by the Manuscript Division in the early part of this century was the calendar, which listed chronologically, and briefly described, the individual manuscript items within a collection. Most of the calendars listed below are no longer in print, but copies of them may be found in the Manuscript Division reading room and in academic and research libraries throughout the United States.

Clemence, Stella R., comp. *The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1932–36. 2 vols.

Feamster, Claudius N., comp. *Calendar of the Papers of John Jordan Crittenden.* Washington, 1913. 335 pp.

Fitzpatrick, John C., comp. *Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, with the Continental Congress.* Washington, 1906. 741 pp.

_____. *Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, with the Officers.* Washington, 1915. 4 vols.

_____. *List of the Washington Manuscripts from the Year 1592 to 1775, Prepared from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1919. 137 pp.

Ford, Worthington C., comp. *List of the Benjamin Franklin Papers in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1905. 322 pp.

_____. *List of the Vernon-Wager Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1904. 148 pp.

_____. *Papers of James Monroe, Listed in Chronological Order from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1904. 114 pp.

Friedenwald, Herbert, comp. *A Calendar of Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1901. 315 pp.

Leech, W. R., comp. *Calendar of the Papers of Franklin Pierce.* Washington, 1917. 102 pp.

Lincoln, Charles H., comp. *A Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1903. 316 pp.

_____. *Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1775–1788, Prepared from the Originals in the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1906. 549 pp.

West, Elizabeth H., comp. *Calendar of the Papers of Martin Van Buren.* Washington, 1910. 757 pp.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES, GUIDES, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Although the registers, presidential indexes, and acquisitions reports have constituted the bulk of the division's publication efforts, the division has periodically published or sponsored the publication of other guides and indexes, many of which are listed below. Most of these publications are available from either the Library or the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Reference copies may also be found in the Manuscript Division reading room.

Bickel, Richard B., comp. *Manuscripts on Microfilm: A Checklist of the Holdings in the Manuscript Division.* Washington, 1975. 82 pp.

Dorosh, John, and Elizabeth Dorosh, comps. *Index to Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths in the Archives of the Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, 1900–1936.* Washington, 1964. (A microfilm edition of this index is available for interlibrary loan from the Manuscript Division.)

Draper, John William. *Life of Franklin.* Edited by Ronald S. Wilkinson. Washington, 1977. 88 pp.

Gawalt, Gerard W., and Charles W. Kreidler, eds. *The Journal of Gideon Olmsted: Adventures of a Sea Captain during the American Revolution.* Washington, 1978. 129 pp.

Griffin, Grace Gardner. *A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to American History in British Depositories Reproduced for the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1946. 313 pp.

The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress: Manuscripts Concerning Mexico, A Guide. Washington, 1974. 315 pp.

Hensen, Steven L., comp. *Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts: A Cataloging Manual for Archival Repositories, Historical Societies, and Manuscript Libraries.* Washington, 1983. 51 pp.

Hutson, James H., comp. and ed. *Letters from a Distinguished American: Twelve Essays by John Adams on American Foreign Policy, 1780.* Washington, 1978. 66 pp.

Index to Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, 1816–1866. Washington, 1970. 3 vols. (A microfilm edition of this index is available for interlibrary loan from the Manuscript Division.)

Index to Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, 1867–1889. Washington, 1973. 2 vols. (A microfilm edition of this index is available for interlibrary loan from the Manuscript Division.)

Kalnins, Zuzanna Dagmara, comp. *Index to Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths in the Archives of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska, 1890–1899.* Washington, 1965. 258 pp. (A microfilm edition of this index is available for interlibrary loan from the Manuscript Division.)

Lund, Christopher C., and Mary Ellis Kahler, comps. *The Portuguese Manuscripts Collection of the Library of Congress: A Guide.* Washington, 1980. 187 pp.

McDonough, John J., comp. *Members of Congress: A Checklist of Their Papers in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.* Washington, 1980. 217 pp.

Nasatir, Abraham P., and Gary Elwyn Monell, comps. *French Consuls in the United States: A Calendar of Their Correspondence in the Archives Nationales.* Washington, 1967. 605 pp.

Naval Historical Foundation Manuscript Collection: A Catalog. Washington, 1974. 136 pp.

Sellers, John R., comp. *Civil War Manuscripts: Guide to Collections in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1986. 391 pp.

Sellers, John R., Gerard W. Gawalt, Paul H. Smith, and Patricia Molen van Ee, comps. *Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution.* Washington, 1975. 372 pp.

Smith, Paul H., ed. *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789.* Vols. 1–15. (August 1774–August 1780) Washington, 1976 to date.

Warren, J. Benedict, comp. *Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts.* Washington, 1974. 187 pp.

BROCHURES AND PAMPHLETS

The following are informational brochures which are available free of charge from the Manuscript Division.

U.S. Library of Congress. Manuscript Division. *The Foreign Copying Program.* Washington, 1980. (Revision of 1964 brochure.) 4 pp.

_____. *Literary Papers and Manuscripts: Their Place in the National Collections.* Washington, 1985. 2 pp.

_____. *Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.* Washington, 1978. [5 pp.]

_____. *The Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.* Washington, 1977. [5 pp.]

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